

Janssen Research & Development ***Clinical Protocol**

A Phase 3, randomized, active-controlled, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide (D/C/F/TAF) once-daily single-tablet regimen versus continuing the current regimen consisting of a boosted protease inhibitor (bPI) combined with emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/TDF) in virologically-suppressed, human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infected subjects.

Protocol TMC114IFD3013 Amendment 4; Phase 3**D/C/F/TAF (darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide)**

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This compound is being investigated in Phase 2 and 3 clinical studies.

This study will be conducted under US Food & Drug Administration IND regulations (21 CFR Part 312).

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GCP Compliance: This study will be conducted in compliance with Good Clinical Practice, and applicable regulatory requirements.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
LIST OF ATTACHMENTS	5
LIST OF IN-TEXT TABLES AND FIGURES	5
PROTOCOL AMENDMENT	6
SYNOPSIS	14
TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE	23
ABBREVIATIONS	27
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS	29
1. INTRODUCTION.....	30
1.1. Background	30
1.2. Darunavir (PREZISTA®).....	31
1.3. Cobicistat (Tybost®).....	32
1.4. Emtricitabine (Emtriva®)	33
1.5. Tenofovir Alafenamide	33
1.5.1. General Information	33
1.5.2. Preclinical Pharmacology and Toxicology	34
1.5.3. Preclinical Pharmacokinetics	35
1.5.4. Nonclinical Toxicology	35
1.5.5. Clinical Studies	37
1.6. Overall Rationale and Risks Assessment for the Study	40
2. OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS	42
2.1. Objectives	42
2.2. Hypothesis	43
3. STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE	44
3.1. Overview of Study Design	44
3.2. Study Design Rationale.....	47
3.2.1. Rationale for Design	47
3.2.2. Rationale for Dose Selection	48
4. SUBJECT POPULATION.....	49
4.1. Inclusion Criteria	50
4.2. Exclusion Criteria	52
4.3. Prohibitions and Restrictions	54
5. TREATMENT ALLOCATION AND BLINDING.....	54
6. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION	55
7. TREATMENT COMPLIANCE.....	56
8. PRESTUDY AND CONCOMITANT THERAPY	56
8.1. Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy.....	57
9. STUDY EVALUATIONS	61
9.1. Study Procedures by Visit	61
9.1.1. Overview	61
9.1.1.1. Sample Collection and Handling	62

9.1.2.	Pretreatment Assessments.....	63
9.1.2.1.	Screening Visit.....	63
9.1.2.2.	Baseline Visit (Day 1)	64
9.1.3.	Treatment Period	66
9.1.4.	Extension Phase	67
9.1.5.	Posttreatment Assessments.....	69
9.1.5.1.	Early Study Treatment Discontinuation Visit	69
9.1.5.2.	30-Day Follow-Up Visit	70
9.2.	Efficacy Evaluations	71
9.2.1.	Antiviral Efficacy and Immunologic Change	71
9.2.2.	Resistance Determinations.....	71
9.3.	Management of Virologic Rebound.....	72
9.4.	Safety Evaluations	72
9.4.1.	Adverse Events/HIV-related Events	73
9.4.2.	Clinical Laboratory Tests	73
9.4.3.	Electrocardiogram.....	75
9.4.4.	Vital Signs	76
9.4.5.	Physical Examination.....	76
9.4.6.	Bone investigation substudy	76
9.5.	Toxicity Management.....	77
9.5.1.	General Guidance for the Management of Clinical Events and Laboratory Abnormalities	77
9.5.2.	Cutaneous Events/Rash	78
9.5.3.	Acute Systemic Allergic Reaction	80
9.5.4.	Potential Renal Toxicity	82
9.5.5.	Potential Bone Toxicity	83
9.5.6.	Potential Posterior Uveitis Cases	83
9.5.7.	Hyperglycemia	83
9.5.8.	Hypertriglyceridemia and Hypercholesterolemia	84
9.5.9.	Lipodystrophy/Fat Redistribution/Body Changes	84
9.6.	Pharmacokinetic Evaluations.....	85
9.6.1.	Evaluations	85
9.6.2.	Analytical Procedures	85
9.6.3.	Pharmacokinetic Parameters	85
10.	SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL	86
10.1.	Completion	86
10.2.	Withdrawal From the Study.....	86
11.	STATISTICAL METHODS.....	87
11.1.	Analysis Objectives and Endpoints.....	88
11.1.1.	Primary Endpoint	88
11.1.2.	Secondary Endpoints.....	88
11.2.	Sample Size Determination	89
11.3.	Analysis Sets.....	90
11.4.	Subject Information	91
11.5.	Efficacy Analyses	91
11.6.	Safety Analyses	93
11.7.	Pharmacokinetic Analyses.....	94
11.8.	Treatment Adherence	95
11.9.	Data Monitoring Committee	95
12.	ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING	95
12.1.	Definitions	96
12.1.1.	Adverse Event Definitions and Classifications	96
12.1.2.	Attribution Definitions.....	98
12.1.3.	Severity Criteria	98

12.2.	Clinical Laboratory Abnormalities and Other Abnormal Assessments as Adverse Events or Serious Adverse Events	99
12.3.	Special Reporting Situations	99
12.4.	Procedures	99
12.4.1.	All Adverse Events	99
12.4.2.	Serious Adverse Events	100
12.4.3.	Pregnancy	101
12.5.	Contacting Sponsor Regarding Safety	102
13.	PRODUCT QUALITY COMPLAINT HANDLING	102
13.1.	Procedures	102
13.2.	Contacting Sponsor Regarding Product Quality	102
14.	STUDY DRUG INFORMATION	103
14.1.	Physical Description of Study Drugs	103
14.2.	Packaging	103
14.3.	Labeling	103
14.4.	Preparation, Handling, and Storage	103
14.5.	Drug Accountability	104
15.	STUDY-SPECIFIC MATERIALS	104
16.	ETHICAL ASPECTS	105
16.1.	Study-Specific Design Considerations	105
16.2.	Regulatory Ethics Compliance	105
16.2.1.	Investigator Responsibilities	105
16.2.2.	Independent Ethics Committee or Institutional Review Board	105
16.2.3.	Informed Consent	107
16.2.4.	Privacy of Personal Data	108
16.2.5.	Long-term Retention of Samples for Additional Future Research	108
16.2.6.	Country Selection	108
17.	ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS	108
17.1.	Protocol Amendments	108
17.2.	Regulatory Documentation	109
17.2.1.	Regulatory Approval/Notification	109
17.2.2.	Required Prestudy Documentation	109
17.3.	Subject Identification, Enrollment, and Screening Logs	110
17.4.	Source Documentation	110
17.5.	Case Report Form Completion	111
17.6.	Data Quality Assurance/Quality Control	111
17.7.	Record Retention	112
17.8.	Monitoring	112
17.9.	Study Completion/Termination	113
17.9.1.	Study Completion	113
17.9.2.	Study Termination	113
17.10.	On-Site Audits	113
17.11.	Use of Information and Publication	114
REFERENCES		116
ATTACHMENTS		119
INVESTIGATOR AGREEMENT		152
LAST PAGE		152

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Management of Virologic Rebound	119
Attachment 2: Division of AIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events	120
Attachment 3: WHO Clinical Staging of HIV/AIDS	142
Attachment 4: Management of Clinically Significant Laboratory Toxicities	144
Attachment 5: Management of Dyslipidemia	145
Attachment 6: Cardiovascular Safety: Definitions of Abnormalities	149
Attachment 7: Anticipated Events	150

LIST OF IN-TEXT TABLES AND FIGURES**TABLES**

Table 1: Exclusionary Concomitant Medications With the D/C/F/TAF Tablet	53
Table 2: Concomitant Therapy: Disallowed and Cautioned Use With the D/C/F/TAF Tablet	57
Table 3: Summary of Cutaneous Reaction/Rash Follow-up	80
Table 4: Summary of Allergic Reaction Follow-up	81
Table 5: Rebound Rates (Snapshot ^a or Confirmed ≥ 50 Copies/mL) From Historical Studies of Virologically Suppressed Patients	90
Table 6: BMD at the Lumbar Spine, Power Calculations	90
Table 7: LDL and non-HDL Cholesterol Goals and Thresholds for Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes and Drug Therapy in Different Risk Categories	147
Table 8: Choice of Drug Therapy for Dyslipidemia in HIV-infected Individuals Receiving HAART	148

FIGURES

Figure 1: Schematic Overview of the Study	45
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PROTOCOL AMENDMENT

Protocol History			
TMC114IFD3013 Protocol			
Document Type and <i>File Name</i>	Issued Date	Amendment Type	Comments
Initial Clinical Protocol <i>TMC114IFD3013 Protocol</i>	22-Aug-2014	-	-
Protocol Amendment 1 <i>TMC114IFD3013_Protocol_Amend_1</i>	25-Sep-2014	Non-substantial	For details, please refer to Section Amendment_1
Protocol Amendment 2 <i>TMC114IFD3013_Protocol_Amend_2</i>	12-Dec-2014	Substantial	For details, please refer to Section Amendment_2
Protocol Amendment 3 <i>TMC114IFD3013_Protocol_Amend_3</i>	06-Mar-2015	Substantial	For details, please refer to Section Amendment_3
Protocol Amendment 4 <i>TMC114IFD3013_Protocol_Amend_4</i>	This document	Substantial	For details, please refer to Section Amendment_4

Amendment 1

The overall reason for the amendment: This amendment was written to remove the name PLATO from the protocol. Further, it was corrected that urine instead of blood should be collected for determination of the urine renal biomarkers. Finally, it was clarified that no re-packaging of study medication will be done.

The changes made to the clinical protocol TMC114IFD3013, dd. 22-Aug-2014, are listed below, including rationale of each change and a list of all applicable sections.

Rationale: As the name PLATO was used for a competitor study, this name was removed from the protocol.

Title Page

[SYNOPSIS](#)

[1.6 Overall Rationale and Risks Assessment for the Study](#)

[3.1 Overview of Study Design](#)

Rationale: In the protocol, it was wrongly stated that blood (instead of urine) should be collected for determination of the urine renal biomarkers.

[9.1.2.2 Baseline Visit \(Day 1\)](#)

[9.1.3 Treatment Period](#)

[9.1.5.1 Early Study Treatment Discontinuation Visit](#)

Rationale: No re-packaging of study medication will be done. The wording was slightly adapted as the previous wording, ie, "study-specific packaging", implied re-packaging.

[14.2 Packaging](#)

Amendment 2

The overall reason for the amendment: Following regulatory feedback on the darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide (D/C/F/TAF) development plan, the sponsor designed a separate efficacy study in treatment-naïve human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infected subjects and re-oriented the present study into a 48-week safety study. The timing of virologic HIV-1 RNA retesting is also amended upon regulatory request. Bone investigations (including bone biomarkers and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry [DXA] scans) will be performed in a substudy. Further changes have been made to the protocol for clarification or optimization of assessments.

The changes made to the clinical protocol TMC114IFD3013 Amendment 1, dd. 25-Sep-2014, are listed below, including the rationale of each change and a list of all applicable sections.

Rationale: The study objectives have been revised in order to focus on the evaluation of the safety and tolerability of the D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen, instead of the efficacy comparison of D/C/F/TAF versus a continued boosted protease inhibitor (bPI)-based regimen in virologically suppressed subjects. In that respect, the sample size has been decreased to approximately 420 subjects, with a 2:1 randomization ratio to 1 of the 2 treatment arms.

SYNOPSIS**2 OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS****3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE****4 SUBJECT POPULATION****5 TREATMENT ALLOCATION AND BLINDING****11 STATISTICAL METHODS**

Rationale: In order to minimize the chance of resistance development, HIV-1 RNA retesting in subjects with HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL will occur 2-4 weeks after the date of confirmation of viral load ≥ 50 copies/mL rather than after 3-6 weeks.

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE**9.2.2 Resistance Determinations****9.3 Management of Virologic Rebound****Attachment 1**

Rationale: After Week 48, all subjects will be given the opportunity to receive the D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen in an extension phase of the study until D/C/F/TAF is commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. Subjects will come for visits every 12 weeks between Week 48 and 96 and every 6 months thereafter. Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96), will be required to complete early study treatment discontinuation (ESTD) visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment. A 30-day follow-up visit is required for subjects who prematurely discontinue study treatment before Week 48 or 96, or subjects who complete the study through Week 48 and have an ongoing adverse event (AE) or serious adverse event (SAE) at that time.

SYNOPSIS**TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE****3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE****6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION****9 STUDY EVALUATIONS****10 SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL**

Rationale: Bone investigations (including bone biomarkers and DXA scans) will be performed in a subset of subjects who provide informed consent for the substudy (approximately 100-150 subjects irrespective of treatment arm).

SYNOPSIS**TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE**

ABBREVIATIONS

2.1 Objectives

3.1 Overview of Study Design

9.1 Study Procedures by Visit

9.4 Safety Evaluations

9.5 Toxicity Management

10 SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL

11.1 Analysis Objectives and Endpoints

11.6 Safety Analyses

12.2 Clinical Laboratory Abnormalities and Other Abnormal Assessments as Adverse Events or Serious Adverse Events

15 STUDY-SPECIFIC MATERIALS

Rationale: The pharmacokinetic sampling procedure and timing have been revised in order to optimize the pharmacokinetic assessment of TAF plasma concentrations. For subjects in the D/C/F/TAF arm, a single pharmacokinetic blood sample will be collected at Weeks 2, 4, 12, 24, 48 and ESTD (if applicable), at least 15 minutes postdose. At Weeks 8 and 36, 2 pharmacokinetic samples will be collected with at least 2.5 hours in between sampling. The first pharmacokinetic sample for the Weeks 8 and 36 visits should be taken between 1 and 4 hours postdose (dosing may occur prior to the visit).

SYNOPSIS

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Treatment Period

9.1.5.1 Early Study Treatment Discontinuation Visit

9.6 Pharmacokinetic Evaluations

Rationale: Minor modifications and clarifications to the text.

INTRODUCTION

SYNOPSIS

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1 INTRODUCTION

8.1 Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

Adverse Event Definitions and Classifications

12.2 Clinical Laboratory Abnormalities and Other Abnormal Assessments as Adverse Events or Serious Adverse Events

STUDY DRUG INFORMATION

15 STUDY-SPECIFIC MATERIALS

16.2.3 Informed Consent

16.2.5 Long-term Retention of Samples for Additional Future Research

REFERENCES

Attachment 5

Attachment 6

Amendment 3

The overall reason for the amendment: Following regulatory feedback on the darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide (D/C/F/TAF) development plan, the sponsor changed the primary endpoint into an efficacy endpoint. Further changes have been made to the protocol for clarification or optimization of assessments.

The changes made to the clinical protocol TMC114IFD3013 Amendment 2, dd. 12-Dec-2014, are listed below, including the rationale of each change and a list of all applicable sections.

Rationale: The study objectives have been revised in order to focus on the efficacy comparison (with endpoint of virologic rebound) of D/C/F/TAF versus a continued boosted protease inhibitor (bPI)-based regimen in virologically suppressed subjects. To that end, the sample size has been increased to approximately 600 subjects for the main study, and to approximately 150 subjects for the bone investigation substudy.

SYNOPSIS**TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE**

1.6 Overall Rationale and Risks Assessment for the Study

2 OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

4 SUBJECT POPULATION

6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

Rationale: Provided results from the Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks up to Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months.

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96), will be required to complete early study treatment discontinuation (ESTD) visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment. A 30-day follow-up visit is required for subjects who prematurely discontinue study treatment before Week 48 or 96, or subjects who complete the study through Week 48 and have an ongoing adverse event (AE) or serious adverse event (SAE) at that time.

SYNOPSIS**TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE**

3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

10SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL

Rationale: For clarity, signs or symptoms of posterior uveitis have been added, and specific instructions for the investigators have been reworded.

1.6 Overall Rationale and Risks Assessment for the Study

9.5.6 Potential Posterior Uveitis Cases

Rationale: To be consistent with the most stringent local Prescribing Information of the countries where the study will be conducted, certain additional concomitant medications as listed below were added to the list of disallowed medication, and Tables 1 and 2 have been updated accordingly. Furthermore, it was clarified that the local Prescribing Information should always be consulted for the most up-to-date information.

- Apixaban, Dabigatran etexilate (Drug class: Anticoagulants)
- Fixed dose combination tablet containing Ombitasvir, Paritaprevir, and Ritonavir copackaged with Dasabuvir (Drug class: Anti-HCV drugs)
- Everolimus (Drug class: Antineoplastics and Immunosuppressants)
- Any antiretroviral drug that is not part of the study regimen (Drug class: Antiretrovirals)
- Ticagrelor (Drug class: Platelet aggregation inhibitor)
- Quetiapine, Sertindole (Drug class: Antipsychotics/Neuroleptics)
- Salmeterol (Drug class: inhaled beta agonists)
- Lidocaine (systemic) (Drug class: Antiarrhythmics)

4.2 Exclusion Criteria

8.1 Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy

Rationale: The pharmacokinetic objective was revised to DRV only and the recommendation for intake of study drug in the morning (related to pharmacokinetic sampling) was revised. Furthermore, the sampling schedule has been simplified, with a reduction in the number of samples taken.

SYNOPSIS

2 OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

Rationale: For completeness, it has been specified that parathyroid hormone and 25-hydroxy vitamin D are also secondary endpoints to be assessed in subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy, and that renal, metabolic and optional bone investigations have been added at Week 96.

SYNOPSIS

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

Rationale: For clarity, it has been specified that subjects in the control arm must have a Week 52 visit before switching to D/C/F/TAF in the extension phase.

SYNOPSIS

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

3 STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

Rationale: For clarity, wording on withdrawal from the study has been changed and reference to the local Prescribing Information of Truvada® has been added to the section on management of potential renal toxicity.

9.5.4 Potential Renal Toxicity

10.2 Withdrawal From the Study

Rationale: The wording on the physical description and the storage conditions of the study drugs has been corrected.

14.1 Physical Description of Study Drugs

14.4 Preparation, Handling, and Storage

Rationale: The Division of AIDS table for grading the severity of adult and pediatric adverse events of December 2004 has been replaced with the updated version of November 2014.

9.5 Toxicity Management

Attachment 2: Division of AIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events

Rationale: The list of anticipated events has been added as attachment, per new company policy.

12.4.1 All Adverse Events

REFERENCES

Attachment 7: Anticipated Events

Rationale: The wording on the composition and role of the external Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) has been changed for clarity.

SYNOPSIS

3.1 Overview of Study Design

11 STATISTICAL METHODS

11.9 Data Monitoring Committee

Rationale: Minor modifications and clarifications to the text.

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

ABBREVIATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

4.1 Inclusion Criteria

4.2 Exclusion Criteria

5 TREATMENT ALLOCATION AND BLINDING

6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

9 STUDY EVALUATIONS

Attachment 1: Management of Virologic Rebound

Amendment 4 (this document)

The overall reason for the amendment: Based on literature research, it was found that in studies conducted in HIV-1 infected virologically suppressed subjects who received a boosted protease inhibitor regimen, virologic rebound rates varied from 1.4% to 5%. Furthermore, subjects who have virologically failed a previous regimen are allowed to participate in this study. Therefore, the assumed virologic rebound rate for the sample size determination was changed from 2% to 4%. In order to yield enough power with an expected rebound rate of 4%, the sample size has been increased to approximately 1,100 subjects. Further changes have been made to the protocol for clarification or error correction.

The changes made to the clinical protocol TMC114IFD3013 Amendment 3, dd. 06-Mar-2015, are listed below, including the rationale of each change and a list of all applicable sections.

Rationale: Data from studies in a virologically suppressed, HIV-1 infected population showed that rebound rates varied from 1.4% to 5% in subjects who received a boosted protease inhibitor regimen. Furthermore, subjects who have virologically failed a previous regimen are allowed to participate in this study. Therefore, the assumed virologic rebound rate for the sample size determination was changed from 2% to 4%. A sample size of 1,100 subjects is needed to achieve 89% power. In addition, the sample size for the bone investigation substudy was increased to approximately 300 subjects in order to obtain more precise information on bone parameters.

SYNOPSIS[3.1 Overview of Study Design](#)[4 SUBJECT POPULATION](#)[9.4.6 Bone investigation substudy](#)[11.2 Sample Size Determination](#)**REFERENCES**

Rationale: The Per Protocol population for the efficacy analysis will also exclude subjects with a baseline HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 50 copies/mL, in addition to the subjects with major protocol deviation(s) considered to potentially affect efficacy outcomes. The study aims to assess the ability of D/C/F/TAF to maintain suppression in virologically suppressed subjects when initiating D/C/F/TAF treatment. The protocol requires the subject to be virologically suppressed, with at least 1 plasma HIV-1 RNA measurement < 50 copies/mL (or HIV-1 RNA undetectable by a local HIV-1 RNA test) occurring between 12 and 2 months prior to the screening visit while on the stable ARV regimen and HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL at the screening visit. A subject with HIV-RNA value ≥ 50 copies/mL at the baseline visit cannot be excluded from participation to the study, as the baseline HIV-1 RNA value will not be available to the investigator in due time, ie, prior to randomization and initiation of the study medication. Since such subjects do not represent the population of interest, they will be excluded from the Per Protocol analysis.

SYNOPSIS[11.3 Analysis Sets](#)

Rationale: For clarification, it has been specified that the opportunity to receive D/C/F/TAF treatment after Week 96 will be performed to collect long-term safety and efficacy data on D/C/F/TAF.

SYNOPSIS[3.2.1 Rationale for Design](#)[6 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)

Rationale: For clarification, a note has been added to inclusion criterion 2 to specify that a change in pharmacokinetic booster is allowed up to 1 month prior to screening.

[4.1 Inclusion Criteria](#)

Rationale: For completeness, it has been added in inclusion criterion 11 that the use of birth control methods does not apply for women who are surgically sterile (have had a total hysterectomy or bilateral oophorectomy, tubal ligation/bilateral tubal clips without reversal operation, or otherwise are incapable of becoming pregnant).

[4.1 Inclusion Criteria](#)

Rationale: For completeness, penile intra-epithelial neoplasia has been added to the exceptions in exclusion criterion 9.

4.2 Exclusion Criteria

Rationale: Plasma storage samples and peripheral blood mononuclear cell samples at Week 96 were erroneously missing and have been added.

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

9.1.4 Extension Phase

Rationale: For clarity, the timing of the sampling for the assessment of parathyroid hormone and 25-hydroxy vitamin D has been added to the footnotes in the Time and Events Schedule. Furthermore, the assessment of parathyroid hormone and 25-hydroxy vitamin D at the early study treatment discontinuation visit (if applicable) has been added for completeness.

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

9.1.5.1 Early Study Treatment Discontinuation Visit

Rationale: For clarity, the conditions when the use of lidocaine is disallowed have been specified.

4.2 Exclusion Criteria

8.1 Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy

Rationale: Minor modifications and clarifications to the text.

SYNOPSIS

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1.3 Cobicistat (Tybost®)

3.1 Overview of Study Design

8.1 Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy

9.1.4 Extension Phase

9.1.5 Posttreatment Assessments

9.4.6 Bone investigation substudy

11.2 Sample Size Determination

11.9 Data Monitoring Committee

12.4.3 Pregnancy

Attachment 1 Management of Virologic Rebound

Attachment 5 Management of Dyslipidemia

SYNOPSIS

A Phase 3, randomized, active-controlled, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide (D/C/F/TAF) once-daily single-tablet regimen versus continuing the current regimen consisting of a boosted protease inhibitor (bPI) combined with emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/TDF) in virologically-suppressed, human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infected subjects.

OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

Primary Objectives

To demonstrate noninferiority in efficacy of a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen relative to continuing the current bPI combined with FTC/TDF in virologically-suppressed (HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL) HIV-1 infected subjects, in regard to the proportion of virologic rebounders (defined as either having confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through Week 48, or in case of early discontinuation a last single viral load of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL), with a maximum allowable difference of 4%.

Secondary Objectives

- To evaluate superiority of switching to a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen versus continuing the current bPI combined with FTC/TDF in regard to the proportion of virologic rebounders, in case noninferiority is established;
- To evaluate the proportion of rebounders through Week 24 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate efficacy as determined by continued suppression of HIV-1 RNA (<20, <50, and <200 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis and time to loss of virologic response [TLOVR] algorithm) at Weeks 24 and 48 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of the D/C/F/TAF regimen through 24 and 48 weeks of treatment;
- To evaluate the change from baseline in serum creatinine, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) for creatinine clearance (eGFR_{cr}) by Cockcroft-Gault and by Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI), and eGFR for cystatin C clearance (eGFR_{cyst}) by CKD-EPI in the 2 treatment arms at Weeks 24 and 48;
- To evaluate the change from baseline in renal biomarkers at Weeks 24 and 48;
- To evaluate immunologic changes (CD4+ cell count) through 24 and 48 weeks of treatment in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate adherence to drug intake (as derived by drug accountability data), and explore correlation with primary efficacy outcome;
- To evaluate resistance in subjects who show confirmed virologic rebound through Weeks 24 and 48 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate long-term efficacy, resistance, and safety of the D/C/F/TAF regimen (until Week 96 and beyond);
- To evaluate the steady-state pharmacokinetics of DRV in the D/C/F/TAF arm.

Secondary objectives to be assessed in a bone investigation substudy performed at selected study sites:

- To evaluate the changes from baseline in bone biomarker levels at Weeks 24 and 48.

- To evaluate the safety of the 2 treatment arms as determined by the percent change from baseline in spine and hip bone mineral density (BMD) and changes in associated T-score at Weeks 24 and 48.

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis in this study is that the proportion of subjects with virologic rebound through Week 48 in the investigational treatment arm (D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen) is more than 4% higher than that in the control treatment arm (ongoing regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF); the alternative hypothesis is that the rebounder rate in the D/C/F/TAF arm is at most 4% higher than that in the control arm.

OVERVIEW OF STUDY DESIGN

Study TMC114IFD3013 is a randomized, active-controlled, open-label, multicenter, Phase 3 study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen compared to continuing the current regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC and TDF (single agents or fixed dose combination [FDC]; both hereafter referred to as FTC/TDF) in virologically-suppressed (HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL), HIV-1 infected adult subjects over a 48-week treatment period.

Approximately 1,100 subjects will be included in this study. Eligible subjects are to be currently treated with a stable antiretroviral (ARV) regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to darunavir [DRV] once daily with low-dose ritonavir [rtv] or cobicistat [COBI], atazanavir [ATV] with rtv or COBI, or lopinavir [LPV] with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, for at least 6 consecutive months preceding the screening visit, and with a suppressed viral load prior to and at screening. Subjects treated with the combination DRV + COBI + FTC/TDF and having completed the required visits in the Gilead Sciences Inc. (GSI)-sponsored study GS-US-216-0130, and who are fulfilling the present protocol criteria, will also be given the option to participate in this study. Prior to or at the baseline visit (Day 1), subjects who meet all eligibility criteria will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to 1 of the following 2 treatment arms:

- D/C/F/TAF Arm: Switch to regimen of an FDC tablet containing DRV 800 mg/ COBI 150 mg/ FTC 200 mg/ TAF 10 mg (further referred to as D/C/F/TAF tablet) once daily, (n = 734);
- Control Arm: Continue current regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV/rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, (n = 367).

Randomization will be stratified by bPI used at screening.

Subjects will be treated for 48 weeks, and will return for study visits at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48.

Provided results from the Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks up to Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months.

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the early study treatment discontinuation (ESTD) visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

In addition, a 30-day follow-up (FU) visit will be required for any subject who has an ongoing AE or serious adverse event (SAE) at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn).

Thus, the study will include a screening period of approximately 30 days (up to maximum 6 weeks) starting from the signature of the informed consent form (ICF), a controlled treatment period of 48 weeks and an extension phase. A 30-day FU visit may take place as described above.

Assessment of drug accountability, monitoring of treatment adherence using a study medication log booklet, concomitant medications, AEs, laboratory evaluations for efficacy and safety (viral load, CD4+ count, biochemistry, hematology, urinalysis, urine chemistry), vital signs and (complete or symptom-directed) physical examinations will be performed at each visit (except at the Week 52 switch visit). A 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) will be performed at screening. Urine for selected renal biomarkers will be collected at baseline and at several visits during the study.

A bone investigation substudy will be performed at selected study sites, to assess bone biomarkers and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry [DXA] scans, in approximately 300 subjects (200 in the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm versus 100 in the control arm) who provide informed consent for the substudy.

Pharmacokinetic assessments (sparse sampling) will be performed for subjects randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm (single sample from Weeks 2 to 48 or the ESTD visit if applicable).

For subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL at a scheduled or unscheduled visit) and a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL, HIV-1 genotypic resistance testing will be performed and phenotypic resistance testing may be done upon request of the study virologist. If genotypic/phenotypic resistance to study drugs is determined, study drugs may be discontinued and the ARV regimen can be changed at the discretion of the investigator.

The efficacy, as well as safety and tolerability, of the enrolled subjects and treatment regimens will be monitored by an external DMC. In addition to the planned primary (Week 48), the Week 24, 96, and final analyses, a formal DMC analysis will be performed for monitoring purposes, including a futility analysis for lack of (non-inferior) efficacy and a blinded sample size re-estimation.

SUBJECT POPULATION

Approximately 1,100 subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to 1 of the 2 treatment arms. Assuming a screening failure rate of 20%, approximately 1,375 subjects need to be screened to achieve the total 1,100 subjects randomized. All screened eligible subjects may be randomized and participate in the study.

Eligible subjects are to be: 1) currently treated with a stable ARV regimen consisting of a bPI (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, for at least 6 consecutive months preceding the screening visit, 2) virologically suppressed, with at least 1 plasma HIV-1 RNA measurement < 50 copies/mL (or HIV-1 RNA undetectable by a local HIV-1 RNA test) occurring between 12 and 2 months prior to the screening visit while on the stable ARV regimen and have HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL at the screening visit.

Subjects treated with the combination DRV + COBI + FTC/TDF and having completed the required visits in the GSI-sponsored study GS-US-216-0130, and who are fulfilling the present protocol criteria, will also be given the option to participate in this study.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Prior to or at the baseline visit (Day 1), eligible subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to the investigational treatment arm (switch to D/C/F/TAF tablet) or the control arm (maintain current regimen consisting of a bPI with FTC/TDF only). Randomization will be stratified by bPI used at screening.

Blinding is not applicable in this open-label study.

The investigational medication, D/C/F/TAF tablets, will be manufactured, packaged and provided by the sponsor. The bPIs and FTC/TDF for the regimens in the control arm will also be provided by the sponsor. If deemed necessary by the sponsor, and in case local regulations allow, local sourcing of any compounds in the comparator arm can be considered.

The investigational medication, the D/C/F/TAF tablets, will be administered orally, once daily with food, at approximately the same time each day. If the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit, study drugs can be taken on site with food during all visits up to Week 48 after all laboratory assessments which require fasting are performed. If subjects notice that they missed a medication intake and it is still within 12 hours of their regular dosing time, they should take the medication immediately with food. Subjects can then continue their usual dosing schedule. If subjects notice that they missed their dose more than 12 hours after the time it is usually taken, they should be instructed not to take it and simply resume the usual dosing schedule. Subjects should not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose. Prolonged temporary study treatment interruptions are only deemed acceptable if motivated by safety reasons and do not last longer than 4 consecutive weeks. The sponsor should be notified if such temporary interruption occurs.

The bPI and FTC/TDF in the control arm should be used in the dosing schedule specified in the ARV agent's local Prescribing Information. Applicable procedures and treatment guidance based on the Prescribing Information should be respected. The following boosted PIs are allowed: DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv. Only FTC/TDF can be used in combination with the bPI; no other HIV-1 ARVs are allowed. If a subject accidentally misses a scheduled dose of any of the selected ARVs, the investigator should advise according to the local Prescribing Information in the individual package inserts.

If the conditions are fulfilled to enter the extension phase, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will continue their D/C/F/TAF regimen as from completion of the Week 48 visit until Week 96, and subjects in the control arm will receive D/C/F/TAF as from completion of the Week 52 switch visit until Week 96. In order to collect long-term safety and efficacy data on D/C/F/TAF, all subjects will be given the opportunity to receive D/C/F/TAF after Week 96 until it becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development.

EVALUATIONS

Efficacy

Samples for determination of plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load and immunologic parameters, and for HIV-1 genotypic/phenotypic resistance testing will be taken at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

Safety

Safety and tolerability will be evaluated throughout the study from the time a signed and dated ICF is obtained until completion of the subject's last study-related activity.

The study will include the following evaluations of safety and tolerability as indicated in the Time and Events Schedule:

- AEs;
- Clinical laboratory tests (including biochemistry, hematology, urinalysis, urine chemistry, renal biomarkers);
- Vital signs;
- Physical examination (complete or symptom-directed);
- Bone investigations (bone biomarkers and DXA scans of spine and hip) in subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy, who provided separate informed consent;
- Follow-up on specific toxicities.

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic assessments (sparse sampling) will be performed for subjects randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of DRV at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule. The pharmacokinetic samples may also be used for evaluation of the pharmacokinetics of COBI, FTC, TAF and/or tenofovir (TFV), if deemed necessary, upon request of the study pharmacologist. Pharmacokinetics of the ARVs in the control arm may also be evaluated (using stored plasma samples), if deemed necessary, upon request of the study pharmacologist.

Treatment Adherence

Treatment adherence will be assessed by pill count at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

STATISTICAL METHODS**Endpoints**

The primary endpoint is the proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound (confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through 48 weeks of treatment, or in case of early discontinuation a last single viral load of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL).

Secondary endpoints are:

- The proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound through 24 and 96 weeks of treatment;
- The time to virologic rebound in weeks;
- The proportion of subjects experiencing grade 3 and 4 AEs through 24, 48, and 96 weeks of treatment;
- The proportion of subjects experiencing SAEs and premature discontinuations due to AEs through 24, 48, and 96 weeks of treatment;

- The change from baseline in serum creatinine, eGFR_{cr} (by Cockcroft-Gault and by CKD-EPI) and eGFR_{cyst} (by CKD-EPI) at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
- The change from baseline in renal biomarkers at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
- The proportion of subjects with HIV-1 RNA <20, <50, and <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis and TLOVR algorithm;
- The change from baseline in CD4+ cell count at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
- Adherence to drug intake based on drug accountability through 24, 48, and 96 weeks;
- Genotypic, and phenotypic if applicable, resistance to ARVs in subjects with confirmed HIV-1 RNA rebound through Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
- Pharmacokinetic parameters for DRV in the D/C/F/TAF arm.

Secondary endpoints to be assessed in subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy at selected study sites:

- The percent change from baseline in bone biomarkers C-type collagen sequence (CTX), procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide (P1NP), parathyroid hormone (PTH), and 25-hydroxy vitamin D at Weeks 24, 48, and 96.
- The percent change from baseline in spine and hip BMD and change from baseline in BMD T-score at Weeks 24, 48, and 96.

Sample Size Determination

A sample size of 1,100 subjects will yield 89% power when it is assumed that both treatment arms will have an equal rebound rate of 4% (confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL up to, and including the upper bound of the Week 48 window or have discontinued prematurely, irrespective of reason, with the last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL), that the noninferiority margin is 4%, and that the significance level of the test is at a 1-sided, 0.025 level.

For the bone investigation substudy, with 300 subjects (200 in the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm versus 100 in the control arm) and assuming an inter-subject variability of 4%, there is approximately 98% power to detect a 2% difference between the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm and the control arm in percent change from baseline in BMD at the spine.

Analysis Schedule

A formal DMC analysis will be performed for monitoring purposes including a futility analysis for lack of (non-inferior) efficacy and a blinded sample size re-estimation.

A planned Week 24 interim analysis will be performed after the last subject completes 24 weeks on study, or prematurely discontinues from the study. This analysis will be done mainly to evaluate the safety and tolerability of D/C/F/TAF. However, efficacy of the 2 treatment arms will also be looked at. Results of which will also be shared with the DMC.

The primary Week 48 analysis will be performed after the last subject enrolled in the D/C/F/TAF arm reaches Week 48 or the last subject enrolled in the control arm completes the Week 52 visit (whichever comes last), or prematurely discontinues from the study.

The Week 96 analysis will be performed after the last subject completes 96 weeks on study, or prematurely discontinues from the study.

The final analysis will be performed after the last subject completes the extension phase (and the 30-day FU visit, if applicable). Additional statistical analyses may be done as needed to prepare for interactions with regulatory authorities.

Analysis Sets

- The intent-to-treat (ITT) population will include all the subjects who were randomized and received at least 1 dose of treatment subsequent to randomization in the study. Subjects will be grouped according to the treatment arm (D/C/F/TAF or control) to which they were randomized. The ITT analysis set is the primary analysis set for efficacy analysis. Efficacy data up to the last dose date of the randomized study treatment will be included. The safety analysis (including all data collected at the 30-day FU visit) is also performed on this analysis set.
- Since an analysis on the ITT population may not be conservative in a noninferiority setting, an analysis based on the per protocol (PP) population will also be performed to investigate the impact of excluding subjects with major protocol violations and to evaluate the robustness of the primary analysis results. The PP population will include all subjects who (1) are randomized into the study, (2) have received ≥ 1 dose of treatment in the study, (3) without any major protocol deviation that is considered to potentially affect efficacy outcomes (eg, previous DRV failure, use of concomitant medication interfering with antiviral efficacy, inadequate adherence to drug intake), and (4) have a baseline HIV-1 RNA value < 50 copies/mL. Specific details will be provided in the Statistical Analysis Plan. The PP analysis set is the secondary analysis set for efficacy analysis.

The pharmacokinetic analysis set will include all subjects who are randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm (and the control arm, if applicable) and have received at least 1 dose of investigational treatment (or control treatment, if applicable) in the study, and for whom plasma concentration data are available.

Statistical Analyses

Efficacy

- The primary analysis will consist of a noninferiority evaluation of switching to the D/C/F/TAF single-tablet regimen (investigational treatment arm) versus maintaining the current regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF (control arm), with respect to the proportion of virologic rebounders through Week 48 after the start of treatment in this study. The rebounders are defined as
 - subjects who show confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL up to, and including the upper bound of the Week 48 window (ie, 54 weeks),
 - OR
 - subjects who discontinued prematurely (irrespective of reason) for which the last available (single) HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL.

It will be concluded that the D/C/F/TAF single-tablet regimen is noninferior to the control regimen if the upper bound of the 2-sided 95% confidence interval (CI) of the difference between treatment arms (D/C/F/TAF arm - control arm) in rebounder rate is less than 4% (ie, a margin of 4% is applied to noninferiority assessment). The 2-sided 95% CI will be constructed using the stratum-adjusted Mantel-Haenszel difference in proportions, where the stratification factor (bPI used at screening) determines the strata.

If noninferiority of the D/C/F/TAF arm to control arm is established, the upper bound of the 95% CI will be compared to 0; if the upper bound of the 95% CI is less than 0, then superiority of D/C/F/TAF over the control arm will be established.

- The proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound through 24 and 96 weeks of treatment. Treatment difference (with 95% CI) through 24 and 96 weeks will be derived similarly as for the primary efficacy parameter.
- The proportion of subjects with HIV-1 RNA <20, <50 and <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96, as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis will be analyzed, as well as confirmed virologic response defined as HIV-1 RNA <20, <50, and <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 determined by the TLOVR algorithm will be derived and tabulated. Treatment difference (with associated 95% confidence interval [CI]) of these response rates at Weeks 24 and 48 will be derived using the stratum adjusted Mantel-Haenszel difference in proportions, where the stratification factor (bPI at screening) determines the strata.
- Time to virologic rebound will be graphically presented by means of Kaplan-Meier curves and the treatment groups will be compared by means of the Cox proportional hazards model including terms for treatments and bPI at screening.
- The changes from baseline in CD4+ cell count at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 will be summarized using descriptive statistics. The difference in changes from baseline in CD4+ cell count between the 2 treatment arms and the associated 95% CIs at Weeks 24 and 48 will be constructed using ANCOVA, including term for bPI used at screening in the model and baseline CD4+ value as a covariate.
- HIV-1 genotypes, and phenotypes if applicable, will be analyzed from samples of subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL or last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL) and with HIV-1 RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL. The number of protease (PR) mutations (including International AIDS Society [IAS]-USA PI resistance-associated mutations [RAMs] and IAS-USA primary PI mutations), and reverse transcriptase (RT) mutations (including IAS-USA nucleoside/nucleotide RT inhibitor [NRTI] RAMs and IAS-USA non-nucleoside RT inhibitor [NNRTI] RAMs), as well as specific mutations associated with resistance to DRV, FTC, TFV, and the PIs in the control treatment regimen (DRV, ATV, LPV) will be tabulated. Fold change (FC) in 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) of ARVs may be analyzed and tabulated.

Safety

- The original terms used by investigators to identify AEs will be coded using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA). All reported AEs with onset during the study will be included in the analysis. For each AE, the percentage of subjects who experience at least 1 occurrence of the given event will be summarized.

Summaries (number and percentage of subjects) of treatment-emergent AEs (by system organ class and preferred term) will be provided by treatment arm. Additional summaries will include summaries for AEs by severity grade (with special attention to grade 3 or 4 AEs), investigator's assessment of relationship to treatment, SAEs, and AEs leading to discontinuation of study treatment.

- The changes from baseline in serum creatinine, eGFR_{cr} (by Cockcroft-Gault and by CKD-EPI) and eGFR_{cyst} (by CKD-EPI) at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 will be summarized by treatment arm and using descriptive statistics. The difference between the 2 treatment arms in change from baseline in serum creatinine and eGFR at Weeks 24 and 48 will be tested using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA),

including corresponding baseline value and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary) in the model.

Only in subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy at selected study sites:

- The percent change from baseline at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 for selected bone biomarkers will be summarized by treatment arm and visit using descriptive statistics. The within-treatment comparison will be done using Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The comparison between the 2 treatment arms will be performed using the Van Elteren test stratified for bPI used at screening.
- The percent change from baseline at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 in spine and hip BMD as well as the change from baseline in BMD T-score will be summarized by treatment arm and visit using descriptive statistics. The between-treatment differences at Weeks 24 and 48 will be estimated using ANCOVA model, including baseline BMD value and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary) in the model. The within-treatment comparison will be done using paired t-test.

Pharmacokinetics

Individual pharmacokinetic parameters will be derived with population pharmacokinetic analysis (if appropriate population pharmacokinetic models are available) using the sparse samples (or stored samples) collected at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48, or ESTD (if applicable) for DRV, and other ARVs as requested by the sponsor. Model specifications will be described in separate report(s), as applicable.

Descriptive statistics will be calculated for the plasma concentrations of DRV by visit and for the derived pharmacokinetic parameters as available, and also for any of the ARVs analyzed upon sponsor's request (COBI, FTC, TAF, TFV, ARVs in the control arm), if applicable. Summary statistics include sample size, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, geometric mean, median, minimum and maximum.

Treatment Adherence

Treatment adherence based on pill count will be summarized by means of descriptive statistics and frequency tabulations.

TIME AND EVENTS SCHEDULE

Period	Visit	Screening ^a	Baseline Day 1 ^b	48-Weeks Treatment Period ^c						Extension Phase ^d				ESTD ^f	30-Day FU ^g
				Week 2	Week 4	Week 8	Week 12	Week 24	Week 36	Week 48	Week 52 ^e	Every 12 Weeks	Week 96		
Study Procedures															
Screening/Administrative															
Informed consent ^h	X														
Medical history	X														
12-Lead ECG	X														
Height	X														
HBV and HCV testing	X														
Serum pregnancy test ⁱ	X														
FSH test ^j	X														
Inclusion/exclusion criteria	X														
Check clinical status		X ^k													
Study Drug Administration															
Randomization ^l		X													
Adherence (log booklet) ^m		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Drug dispensation & accountability		X	X ⁿ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ⁿ	
Safety Evaluations															
Vital signs and weight	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X ^o
Complete physical examination	X	X					X		X					X	
Symptom-directed physical examination			X	X	X	X		X			X ^p	X ^p	X ^p		X
Concomitant medications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Adverse events (AEs)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clinical Laboratory Tests^q															
Chemistry profile ^r	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Metabolic profile ^s		X					X		X			X			
Hematology profile ^t	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Cystatin C and eGFR _{cyst}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			
eGFR _{cr} ^u	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Urinalysis and urine chemistry ^v	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Urine pregnancy test ¹		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Renal biomarkers ^w		X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	

Period	Visit	Screening ^a	Baseline Day 1 ^b	48-Weeks Treatment Period ^c						Extension Phase ^d				ESTD ^f	30-Day FU ^g	
				Week 2	Week 4	Week 8	Week 12	Week 24	Week 36	Week 48	Week 52 ^e	Every 12 Weeks	Week 96			Every 6 months
Study Procedures																
Efficacy Evaluations																
Plasma HIV-1 RNA ^x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^y		X	X	X	X	X
CD4+ cell count	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
HIV-1 genotype/phenotype ^z			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
PBMC sample ^{aa}		X						X		X			X		X	
Bone investigation substudy																
Bone biomarkers ^{bb}		X	X	X		X	X		X				X		X	
DXA scans ^{cc}		X					X		X				X		X	
Pharmacokinetic Evaluations																
Pharmacokinetic sample ^{dd}			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	
Other																
Plasma sample storage ^{cc}		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	

DXA: dual energy x-ray absorptiometry; ECG: electrocardiogram; ESTD: Early Study Treatment Discontinuation visit; FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone; FU: Follow-up; HBV: hepatitis B; HCV: hepatitis C; PBMC: peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

- ^a Evaluations to be completed within 30 days prior to baseline (Day 1). The screening period may be extended on a case-by-case basis after discussion with the sponsor; however, no extensions beyond 6 weeks will be allowed.
- ^b The baseline visit (Day 1) cannot proceed until the investigator has received all results of the screening visit and subject eligibility has been confirmed. Subjects will be dispensed investigational drug on the baseline visit; initiation of treatment with the investigational drug must take place within 24 hours after the baseline visit.
- ^c All study visits are to be scheduled relative to the baseline visit date and are to occur at the end of Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48. The visit window is ± 2 days of the protocol-specified date at Week 2, ± 7 days of the protocol-specified date through Week 48.
- ^d Study visits during the extension phase are to be completed within ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date. Visits in the extension phase will occur every 12 weeks up to Week 96 and every 6 months thereafter, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development.
- ^e Visit only applicable for subjects from the control arm to allow them to switch to D/C/F/TAF. At this visit, the D/C/F/TAF tablets will be dispensed to those subjects. Subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablets in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results).
- ^f Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96), will be required to complete the early study treatment discontinuation (ESTD) visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.
- ^g Required for any subject who has an ongoing AE or serious adverse event (SAE) at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn); ± 7 days window may be used.

- ^h Signing of the informed consent form (ICF) needs to be done before the first study-related activity.
- ⁱ Females of childbearing potential only. Additional serum or urine pregnancy tests may be performed, as determined necessary by the investigator or required by local regulation, to establish the absence of pregnancy throughout the study. Findings during these unscheduled visits or assessments need to be reported in the eCRF.
- ^j Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) test for female subjects who have stopped menstruating for at least 2 years but do not have documentation of ovarian failure.
- ^k If a subject's clinical status changes (including available laboratory results or receipt of additional medical records) after screening but before the first dose of study drug is given such that he or she no longer meets all eligibility criteria, then the subject should be excluded from participation in the study.
- ^l Randomization should be performed on the same day as the baseline visit, provided that all screening procedures have been completed and subject eligibility has been confirmed.
- ^m Dispensation of the study medication log booklet at the baseline visit, in which missed study medication intakes need to be recorded; checking of the log booklet and discussion with the subject by the investigator or designated study personnel at all subsequent visits up to Week 96.
- ⁿ Drug accountability only; study drug will not be dispensed at this visit.
- ^o Weight only.
- ^p A symptom-directed physical examination (physical examination of body parts for which symptoms have been reported by the subject) will be performed as needed at Weeks 60, 72, 84, 96 and every 6 months after Week 96.
- ^q If the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit, study drugs can be taken on site during all visits up to Week 48 after all laboratory assessments which require fasting are performed.
- ^r Chemistry profile: AAG, ALP, AST, ALT, GGT, total bilirubin, direct and indirect bilirubin, total protein, albumin, CPK, bicarbonate, BUN, chloride, creatinine, glucose, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, uric acid, amylase (reflex lipase testing is performed in subjects with total amylase >1.5xULN). At baseline, Weeks 24, 48, and 96, analyses of glucose will be done as part of the fasting metabolic assessments and not as part of the chemistry profile.
- ^s Fasting metabolic profile (total, HDL and LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose). If a subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to have a blood draw for the metabolic assessments.
- ^t Hematology profile: hemoglobin, hematocrit, RBC count and parameters (mean corpuscular hemoglobin [MCH], MCH concentration and mean corpuscular volume), WBC count with differential (neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils), platelet count.
- ^u At screening only eGFR_{Cr} by Cockcroft-Gault, at other visits during the treatment and extension phase also eGFR_{Cr} by CKD-EPI.
- ^v Urine chemistry (quantitative measurement): creatinine, sodium, phosphate, glucose, protein, albumin.
Urinalysis by dipstick: specific gravity, pH, glucose, protein, blood, ketones, bilirubin, urobilinogen, nitrite, leukocyte esterase, and microscopic analysis if needed.
- ^w Urine sample for selected renal biomarkers (including retinol binding protein [RBP] and beta-2-microglobulin) should be collected fasted. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a urine sample for renal biomarkers. Required on the ESTD visit if the last test was more than 12 weeks before the ESTD visit. Selected renal biomarkers are only performed up to Week 48.
- ^x If the HIV-1 RNA value is ≥ 50 copies/mL a retest should be collected at a scheduled or unscheduled visit, 2 to 4 weeks after availability of the results (except for screening and baseline results).
- ^y For subjects from the control arm only: if the HIV-1 RNA value is ≥ 50 copies/mL at Week 48, a retest should be performed within 3 weeks to determine if their viral load has returned to acceptable levels before they can switch to D/C/F/TAF at Week 52.
- ^z For subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL or last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL) and with a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL: HIV-1 genotypic resistance test will be performed; phenotypic resistance test may be done upon request of the study virologist.
- ^{aa} A peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) sample will be taken for storage and will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance.

- ^{bb} The blood sample for selected bone biomarkers (including C-type collagen sequence [CTX], procollagen type N-terminal propeptide [P1NP], parathyroid hormone [PTH], and 25-hydroxy vitamin D) is to be collected fasted. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to draw blood for bone biomarkers. Samples for PTH and 25-hydroxy vitamin D should be drawn at Day 1, Weeks 24, 48, 96, and ESTD (if applicable) only.
- ^{cc} DXA scan of spine and hip (provided the necessary approvals have been obtained and informed consent is provided for the substudy): to be performed between screening and baseline (+2 weeks), at Weeks 24, 48, 96, and the ESTD visit (± 10 days) (only to be performed at ESTD if the last scan is more than 12 weeks from the date of the ESTD visit and the ESTD visit takes place before Week 48). A rescan for technical reasons at all scheduled time points is allowed within 2 weeks.
- ^{dd} For the D/C/F/TAF arm only: at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, and ESTD (if applicable) subjects will have a single pharmacokinetic blood sample collected. If the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit, the sample should be taken at least 15 minutes postdose. If the dosing time does not coincide with the scheduled study visit the sample can be taken at any time during the visit.
- ^{ee} A portion of the plasma samples drawn will be frozen and stored. Plasma storage samples will be banked for possible additional protocol-related testing (virology, safety, pharmacokinetic analysis).

ABBREVIATIONS

3TC	lamivudine
ABC	abacavir
ADR	adverse drug reaction
AE	adverse event
AGEP	acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AK	adenylate kinase
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
ANCOVA	analysis of covariance
ARV	antiretroviral
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
ATV	atazanavir
AUC	area under the concentration-time curve
AUC _{inf}	AUC extrapolated to infinity
AUC _{last}	AUC from time of administration up to the last time point with a measurable concentration after dosing
AUC _{tau}	AUC from time of administration up to the end of the dosing interval
BMD	bone mineral density
bPI	boosted protease inhibitor
BUN	blood urea nitrogen
C _{Xh}	plasma concentration X hours after dosing
CAD	coronary artery disease
CI	confidence interval
CHD	coronary heart disease
CHMP	Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use
CKD-EPI	Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration
C _{max}	maximum plasma concentration
COBI	cobicistat
CPK	creatinine phosphokinase
CTX	C-type collagen sequence
CV	coefficient of variation
CYP	cytochrome P450
DAIDS	Division of AIDS
D/C/F/TAF	darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide
DMC	Data Monitoring Committee
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DP	diphosphate
DRESS	drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms
DRV	darunavir
DTG	dolutegravir
DXA	dual energy x-ray absorptiometry
EC ₅₀	50% effective concentration
E/C/F/TAF	elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide
E/C/F/TDF	elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
EKG	electrocardiogram
eCRF	electronic case report form
eDC	electronic data capture
EFV	efavirenz
(e)GFR	(estimated) glomerular filtration rate

eGFR _{cr}	eGFR for creatinine clearance
eGFR _{cyst}	eGFR for cystatin C clearance
EOT	end of treatment
ESTD	early study treatment discontinuation
EVG	elvitegravir
FC	fold change
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDC	fixed-dose combination
FEV1	forced expiratory volume in 1 second
FSH	follicle-stimulating hormone
FTC	emtricitabine
FU	follow-up
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
GGT	gamma-glutamyl transferase
GS-7430 (free base)	TAF (see also below)
GS-7430-02	TAF monofumarate
GS-7430-03	TAF fumarate
GSI	Gilead Sciences Inc.
HAART	highly-active antiretroviral therapy
HBsAg	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	hepatitis C virus
hERG	human <i>Ether-à-go-go</i> -related gene
HDL	high-density lipoprotein
HIV-1	human immunodeficiency virus type 1
HPF	high-pass filter
IAS	International AIDS Society
IB	Investigator's Brochure
IC ₅₀	50% inhibitory concentration
ICF	informed consent form
ICH	International Conference on Harmonisation
IEC	Independent Ethics Committee
INR	international normalized ratio
InSTI	integrase strand transfer inhibitor
IRB	Institutional Review Board
ITT	intent to treat
IUD	intrauterine device
IWRS	Interactive Web Response System
LC-MS/MS	liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectroscopy
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
LLN	lower limit of normal range
LPV	lopinavir
MCH	mean corpuscular hemoglobin
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
MCV	mean corpuscular volume
n	sample size
NA	not applicable
NNRTI	non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor
NOAEL	no observed adverse effect level
NRTI	nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor
P1NP	procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide
PBMC	peripheral blood mononuclear cell
PDE	phosphodiesterase

PI	protease inhibitor
PK	pharmacokinetics
PP	per protocol
PQC	product quality complaint
PR	protease
PT	prothrombin time
PTH	parathyroid hormone
PTT	partial thromboplastin time
QTcB	QT interval corrected for heart rate according to Bazett
QTcF	QT interval corrected for heart rate according to Fridericia
RAL	raltegravir
RAM	resistance-associated mutation
RBC	red blood cell
RBP	retinol binding protein
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RPV	rilpivirine
RT	reverse transcriptase
rtv	low-dose ritonavir
SAE	serious adverse event
SD	standard deviation
SJS	Stevens-Johnson syndrome
SmPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
TAF	tenofovir alafenamide
TDF	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
TEN	toxic epidermal necrolysis
TFV	tenofovir
TLOVR	time to loss of virologic response
t_{max}	time to reach the maximum plasma concentration
UGT1A1	uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1
ULN	upper limit of normal range
USPI	US Prescribing Information
WBC	white blood cell
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Investigational treatment (medication)	D/C/F/TAF FDC tablet
Control/Comparator treatment (regimen, medications)	bPI (limited to DRV once daily + rtv or COBI; ATV + rtv or COBI; LPV + rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only
Study treatment (medication)	Any ARV regimen received in the investigational treatment arm or control arm in the current study

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is a life-threatening and serious disease that is of major public health interest around the world. In 2012, approximately 35.3 million people were living with HIV-1 worldwide, an estimated 2.3 million people became newly infected with HIV-1 and 1.6 million died from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related causes.³⁶ The infection, if left untreated or suboptimally treated, is characterized by deterioration in immune function, the subsequent occurrence of opportunistic infections and malignancies, ultimately resulting in death.

Therapeutic strategies for the treatment of HIV-1 disease have been significantly advanced by the availability of highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART); the introduction of HAART was associated with a dramatic decrease in AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.^{22,23,30}

The primary goals of antiretroviral (ARV) therapy for HIV-1 infection are to reduce HIV-associated morbidity and prolong the duration and quality of life, restore and preserve immunologic function, maximally and durably suppress plasma HIV viral load, and prevent HIV transmission. The treatment guidelines suggest that initial therapy for ARV treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected patients consists of 2 nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) and either a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) (usually efavirenz [EFV]), a boosted protease inhibitor (bPI), or the integrase strand transfer inhibitor (InSTI) raltegravir (RAL).^{25,41}

Despite the successful reduction in the morbidity and mortality associated with human HIV disease since the advent of HAART, a significant proportion of subjects eventually experience loss of virologic, immunologic, or clinical benefit from their current regimens.²³ Incomplete adherence to ARV regimens is a critical factor contributing to treatment failure and the development of viral resistance, and thus a primary barrier to successful long-term treatment. In the HIV-1 infected population receiving ARV therapy, total pill burden, dosing frequency, and safety concerns are among the greatest obstacles to achieving adherence.^{10,31,32} This is supported by studies in which simple, once-daily HAART regimens demonstrate high levels of adherence and treatment satisfaction resulting in persistent suppression of HIV viral load.^{4,13,20}

Currently, 4 highly effective, once-daily tablets are approved for the treatment of HIV-1 infection: Atripla® (EFV/emtricitabine [FTC]/ tenofovir disoproxil fumarate [TDF]), Complera® (rilpivirine [RPV]/FTC/TDF), Stribild® (elvitegravir [EVG]/ cobicistat [COBI]/ FTC/TDF or E/C/F/TDF) and Triumeq® (abacavir [(ABC)/lamivudine [3TC]/dolutegravir (DTG)). There remains a need for simplified PI-based ARV regimens that combine potent and sustained efficacy, favorable tolerability, and minimal long-term toxicity, with practical, convenient dosing.

To address this need, the sponsor is developing an investigational, 4-agent, once-daily fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet containing the PI darunavir (DRV; developed by the sponsor), the pharmacokinetic enhancer (booster) COBI (developed by Gilead Sciences, Inc. [GSI]), the NRTI

FTC (developed by GSI), and the next-generation tenofovir (TFV) prodrug tenofovir alafenamide (TAF; developed by GSI). This FDC tablet, hereafter referred to as the D/C/F/TAF tablet, is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection.

The term ‘sponsor’ used throughout this document refers to the entities listed in the Contact Information page(s), which will be provided as a separate document.

1.2. Darunavir (PREZISTA®)

DRV is an inhibitor of the catalytic activity of HIV-1 protease (PR) with potent in vitro antiviral activity against wild-type and PI-resistant strains of HIV-1. DRV has a high genetic barrier to the development of resistance, resulting in continued antiviral activity against a large panel of viruses resistant to currently licensed PIs.

DRV has been developed by the sponsor as tablets at different strengths and as an oral suspension (100 mg/mL). In combination with low-dose ritonavir (rtv) as a pharmacokinetic booster and other ARVs, it has shown significant efficacy in treatment-naïve to highly treatment-experienced patients. It is currently indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients aged 3 years and older, in either a twice daily regimen with rtv or a once daily dosing regimen, with either rtv or COBI. The once daily regimens are approved only in treatment-naïve patients and treatment-experienced patients who have no DRV resistance-associated mutations (RAMs), and COBI-boosted DRV is only approved in adults.

DRV was first registered in the United States (June 2006) and has obtained marketing authorization in the European Union in February 2007. As of 23 December 2014, DRV was registered in more than 99 countries around the world. Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) identified during postmarketing experience were: drug hypersensitivity, angioedema, urticaria, osteonecrosis, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), and drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).

In treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced patients with no DRV RAMs, the recommended dose of DRV is 800 mg (2 x 400-mg tablets) taken with rtv or COBI once daily and with food. This dose recommendation is generally safe and well tolerated. The majority of the DRV ADRs reported in the Phase 3 studies during treatment with DRV/rtv and NRTIs were mild in severity. In ARV-treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected adult subjects (343 subjects, total exposure of 1,072 patient years), the most frequent ($\geq 5\%$) ADRs of moderate to severe (grade 2 to 4) intensity with DRV/rtv 800/100 mg once daily were diarrhea, headache and abdominal pain. Only 2.3% of the subjects discontinued DRV treatment due to ADRs. Frequency, type and severity of ADRs in pediatric patients were comparable to those observed in adults.

For the most comprehensive nonclinical and clinical information regarding DRV, available at the time of protocol finalization, refer to the Investigator’s Brochure (IB) for D/C/F/TAF and its addendum.^{16,17}

1.3. Cobicistat (Tybost®)

COBI (formerly known as GS-9350) is a structural analog of rtv that has been shown to be a potent inhibitor of cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A enzymes. COBI has been shown to be a more specific, mechanism-based CYP3A inhibitor than rtv. COBI displays weak to minimal inhibition of other CYP enzymes; it is a less potent inducer of other metabolizing enzymes in vitro, and has been shown to have less potential for clinically significant drug interactions via non-CYP3A pathways. In addition, COBI is devoid of anti-HIV activity and may have fewer adverse biochemical effects (eg, effect on adipocyte functions such as lipid accumulation) than rtv.

COBI, as a single 150-mg tablet, has been developed by GSI and is approved for once daily use in adults as a pharmacokinetic enhancer to increase systemic exposure levels of coadministered drugs metabolized by CYP3A, including PIs such as DRV and atazanavir (ATV) for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. COBI has also been coformulated with other HIV-1 ARV drugs in several FDCs such as DRV/COBI (codeveloped with the sponsor), ATV/COBI (by GSI), a combination tablet containing EVG boosted with COBI, and FTC + TDF (or E/C/F/TDF, by GSI) for use in HIV-1-infected, ARV treatment-naïve patients. As part of these FDCs, COBI has shown to inhibit CYP3A-mediated metabolism of EVG, ATV, and DRV similar to rtv.

The efficacy and safety of COBI have been established in the pivotal Phase 3 Study GS-US-216-0114 and the supportive Phase 2 Study GS-US-216-0105. Both of these studies were double-blind and active-controlled studies with combination ARV regimens in ARV-treatment-naïve subjects with HIV-1 infection, and both studies were designed to compare COBI-boosted ATV with rtv-boosted ATV in combination with FTC and TDF. In addition, study GS-US-216-0130 demonstrated the safety and efficacy of COBI with DRV dosed in a once daily regimen combined with a backbone therapy of 2 NRTIs in HIV-1 infected, ARV treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced adults with no DRV RAMs.

In the clinical studies to date, COBI 150-mg tablets, dosed daily for up to 60 weeks, were generally well tolerated, did not cause clinically significant toxicities in humans that were identified in nonclinical testing (heart, liver, thyroid abnormalities, and decreased immunoglobulin G levels), and did not potentiate the side effects of the coadministered ARV medications. In Phase 2 clinical studies (GS-US-216-0105 and GS-US-236-0104), small (approximately 12%-15%) decreases in estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) calculated using the Cockcroft-Gault calculation occurred within the first few weeks of COBI initiation (in GS-US-216-0105, the decreases were comparable to those associated with rtv in the comparator group).

A Phase 1 study of the effect of COBI on eGFR was performed by measuring iohexol clearance in healthy subjects. Results indicated that COBI produces small increases in serum creatinine translating into decreases in eGFR, but not affecting actual GFR, as measured by iohexol clearance. The data suggest that COBI blocks secretion of serum creatinine, resulting in a difference between eGRF and actual GFR, as seen with several other drugs that are currently approved, including trimethoprim and cimetidine. The increase in serum creatinine with COBI occurs within days of drug initiation and is reversible with values returning to baseline within days of cessation of COBI.

For the most comprehensive nonclinical and clinical information regarding COBI and COBI/DRV FDC, available at the time of protocol finalization, refer to the IB for D/C/F/TAF and its addendum.^{16,17}

1.4. Emtricitabine (Emtriva®)

FTC is an NRTI for the treatment of HIV-1 infection, in combination with other ARVs, in adults and pediatrics patients aged 3 months and older. FTC has been developed by GSI and is marketed as a once-daily capsule (200 mg) and as an oral solution (10 mg/mL). It is a synthetic analogue of the naturally occurring nucleoside, 2'-deoxycytidine, a pyrimidine nucleoside that is structurally similar to 3TC (Epivir®). Intracellularly, FTC is phosphorylated by cellular enzymes to form the active metabolite, emtricitabine triphosphate.

Since first marketing authorization in the United States (July 2003), FTC obtained marketing authorization in the 27 countries in the European Union, and also Argentina, Israel, Switzerland, Mexico, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Canada. The registration of FTC for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients under 18 years of age was supported by an extensive program of clinical studies in healthy subjects and HIV-infected subjects, which provided detailed assessments of its pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, potential drug-drug interactions, and clinical efficacy and safety. FTC has also been coformulated with other HIV-1 ARV drugs in several FDCs such as EVG/FTC/TDF, E/C/F/TDF, and FTC/TDF.

For further nonclinical and clinical information regarding FTC, refer to the Prescribing Information for FTC.^{33,37}

1.5. Tenofovir Alafenamide

1.5.1. General Information

TAF (also known as GS-7340) is a second generation oral prodrug of TFV, a nucleotide analog that inhibits HIV-1 reverse transcription. TAF has been developed by GSI as part of FDCs (such as E/C/F/TAF and D/C/F/TAF), for the treatment of HIV-1 infection because of its potential for enhanced distribution of TFV into peripheral blood mononucleated cells (PBMCs) and to lymphatic organs following oral administration. This provides the possibility for using a low dose and to reduce systemic TFV concentrations, resulting in lower potential for adverse effects (including renal and bone toxicity, see also Section 1.6) without compromising antiviral activity. Based on nonclinical data, the clinical safety profile for TAF is expected to be similar to that characterized for TDF.

Following its release from the TAF prodrug, TFV is metabolized intracellularly to the active metabolite, TFV-diphosphate (DP), a competitive inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT), thereby effectively blocking the replication and spread of infectious HIV-1. The in vitro activity of TAF against HIV-1 in various human immune cell types is 100- to 600-fold greater than that of TFV and 4- to 6-fold greater than that of TDF.

TDF is a first generation oral prodrug of TFV that has been studied extensively in clinical studies for the treatment of HIV-1 infection and has demonstrated antiviral activity against both wild-

type and nucleoside resistant strains of HIV-1. The majority of clinical and laboratory adverse events (AEs) in clinical studies of TDF were of mild intensity and the frequencies of these events in patients who received TDF have been similar to those in patients in the comparator arm.

Under the trade name Viread®, TDF is marketed by GSI as a once-daily tablet (300 mg) and as a powder (1 g contains 40 mg TDF). In combination with other HIV-1 ARVs, it is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and in pediatric patients at least 2 years of age. In addition, it is indicated for the treatment of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in adults and in pediatric patients at least 12 years of age. TDF has received marketing approval for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in 149 countries. TDF has also been coformulated and marketed in several coformulations with other HIV-1 ARV drugs, such as FTC/TDF FDC (Truvada®).

The following sections summarize the TAF findings at the time of protocol writing. For the most comprehensive nonclinical and clinical information regarding TAF and the D/C/F/TAF tablet, at the time of protocol finalization, refer to the latest version of the IB for D/C/F/TAF and its addendum.^{16,17} For further information regarding TDF and FTC/TDF FDC, refer to the Prescribing Information for TDF and FTC/TDF FDC.^{34,35,38,39}

1.5.2. Preclinical Pharmacology and Toxicology

Primary Pharmacodynamics

TAF is metabolized to TFV, a nucleotide analog, which is not dependent on an intracellular nucleoside kinase activity for the first step in the conversion to the active metabolite, TFV-DP. The cellular enzymes responsible for TFV metabolism to the active diphosphorylated form are adenylate kinase (AK) and nucleotide diphosphate kinase, which are highly active and ubiquitous. AK exists as multiple isozymes (AK1 to AK4), with the phosphorylation of TFV mediated most efficiently by AK2.

The intracellular metabolism of TAF and TFV are consistent with the 600-fold enhancement in anti-HIV activity in cell culture of TAF over TFV. Metabolism of TAF was also studied in different human blood lymphocyte subpopulations, CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells, NK cells, B-cells and macrophages/monocytes. TAF is metabolized inside host cells to the active metabolite TFV-DP. Concentration of the active metabolite TFV-DP was substantial in all cell populations.

Safety Pharmacology

TAF monofumarate (GS-7430-02) has been evaluated to determine potential effects on the central nervous system, renal system, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems. Single doses did not induce pharmacologic effects on the central nervous system of the rat (1000 mg/kg), the renal system of the rat (1000 mg/kg), or the cardiovascular system of the dog (100 mg/kg). TAF monofumarate (at 1000 mg/kg reduced distal transit and increased stomach weights starting 2 hours after dosing with reversibility beginning by 6 hours after dosing. The no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) for gastrointestinal motility was 100 mg/kg. The 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of TAF fumarate (GS-7340-03) on hERG potassium current was estimated to be greater than 10 µM.

1.5.3. Preclinical Pharmacokinetics

All preclinical pharmacokinetic experiments in this section were performed using TAF monofumarate, and all study data described in this section reflect the dosage of the monofumarate. For reference, 100 mg of TAF monofumarate is equivalent to 80 mg of the GS-7340 free base (TAF).

Plasma pharmacokinetics of the intact prodrug, TAF, following oral administration of TAF monofumarate in dogs and monkeys demonstrated rapid absorption with peak plasma concentrations between 0.25 and 0.5 hours.

Peak TFV plasma concentrations occurred following TAF absorption, with TFV time to maximum plasma concentration (t_{max}) between 0.25 to 1.7 hours in rats, dogs, and monkeys. TFV plasma concentrations declined with a terminal half-life of 11.2 to 16.4 hours in rats (fasted), >24 hours in dogs (fasted), and 8.1 to 12.5 hours in rhesus monkeys.

The tissue distribution and recovery of [14C] radiolabeled TAF monofumarate was examined in beagle dogs. Radioactivity was detected in all tissues except brain, with the majority present in the contents of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidney, and large intestine. Tissue concentrations were the highest in kidney, PBMCs, liver, large intestine, and bile. Significant concentrations of TFV-related radioactive material were observed in lymph nodes from all 4 sites, suggesting that TAF may be selectively cleaved to TFV in the cells of the lymphoreticular system.

The primary route of elimination of TFV is renal excretion of unchanged drug. Following oral administration of TAF monofumarate, approximately 15% of a radiolabeled dose is recovered in dog urine in 24 hours. TFV was the major species present in the urine (90%), with about 3.4% of TAF also present. Biliary excretion of TFV in dogs and fecal elimination of TFV in rats and dogs are negligible.

TFV was the only species found in the intestinal contents and feces. In human systems, TAF is metabolized by hydrolytic cleavage and, to a lesser extent, by CYP3A4 catalyzed oxidation. As a result of the limited metabolism of TAF by CYP3A4 inhibition or induction of this enzyme should have little consequence on TAF exposure in vivo. TAF has limited potential to alter CYP enzyme activity through inhibition and does not inhibit UGT1A1 function. In addition, TAF is not an activator of either the aryl hydrocarbon receptor or human pregnane-X-receptor. These features combined with the relatively low plasma exposures of TAF in humans suggest that the potential of TAF to cause or be affected by clinically relevant drug-drug interactions is very low.

1.5.4. Nonclinical Toxicology

TAF monofumarate was evaluated in mice, rats, dogs, and monkeys for treatment periods up to 9-months and was negative in genetic toxicology studies. There was no effect on fetal viability or fetal development in pregnant rats administered doses of TAF monofumarate up to 200 mg/kg/day or in pregnant rabbits administered TAF monofumarate up to 100 mg/kg/day (the highest doses tested).

In chronic studies in rats, bone (atrophy of metaphyseal cancellous bone) and kidneys (karyomegaly) were the primary target organs after 26 weeks of treatment. TAF monofumarate also appeared to increase biochemical markers of bone turnover and decrease serum 1,25-dihydroxy- and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 at doses of 25 mg/kg/day and above. In chronic studies in dogs after 9 months of treatment with TAF monofumarate, the primary target organs were kidney and bone.

TAF monofumarate had no discernible electrocardiograph effect at the low dose of 2 mg/kg/day and slightly prolong PR intervals at 6 and 18/12 mg/kg/day. Additionally, at Week 39, TAF monofumarate appeared to reversibly reduce heart rate with an associated mild QT prolongation. At Week 39, decreases in serum T3 were noted for animals receiving 18/12 mg/kg/day but was reversible at the 3-month recovery period. Minor hematologic and biochemistry parameters changes were observed but remained within normal historical ranges with the following exceptions: aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (~100% increase) and total bilirubin (~40% increase). There were no clear treatment-related effects observed in monkeys following 28 days of treatment including no changes in mitochondrial function.

The data from the 6-month rat study determined a NOAEL of 25 mg/kg/day (TFV exposure: AUC=3758 ng·h/mL); the 9-month dog study defined a NOAEL of 2 mg/kg/day (TFV AUC=1180 ng·h/mL), and the 28-day nonhuman primate study defined a NOAEL of 30 mg/kg/day (TFV AUC=5870 ng·h/mL). In conjunction with the nonclinical data with TDF and the clinical experience with TDF and TAF, these toxicology studies support studies in humans of doses up to 150 mg/day (120 mg free base, the highest anticipated human dose) for chronic treatment.

At the time of the rodent toxicity studies, the bioassay could not detect plasma TAF, possibly due to instability in the matrix.

Because of the lack of exposure to the prodrug in mice and rats and achievable TFV exposures less than previously tested in chronic and carcinogenicity studies with TDF, carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats with TAF are currently not planned.

TAF has not been evaluated in perinatal-postnatal reproductive toxicology studies. Reproductive tissues were examined in repeat-dose toxicology studies in the rat, dog, and monkey. There were no clearly treatment-related histologic alterations or changes in organ weights in the rat and the dog following chronic daily dosing, or in the monkey.

The TAF fumarate oral rat fertility study (TX-120-2012) data indicate dose related decreases in body weight gain in males and females occurred but no drug related changes occurred in male or female fertility endpoints at doses up to 160 mg free base equivalents/kg/day.

1.5.5. Clinical Studies

Clinical trials entailing the use of TAF for HIV include:

- GS-120-1101, a Phase 1-2 study of the pharmacokinetics and antiviral activity of GS-7340 (50 mg and 150 mg) in HIV-infected subjects (completed);
- GS-US-120-0104, a Phase 1b study of the pharmacokinetics and antiviral activity of GS-7340 (8 mg, 25 mg, 40 mg) in HIV infected subjects (completed);
- GS-US-311-0101, a Phase 1 healthy volunteer study evaluating the drug interaction potential between once-daily FTC/GS-7340 FDC and EFV or COBI-boosted DRV (completed);
- GS-US-120-0107, a Phase 1, partially-blinded, randomized, placebo- and positive-controlled study to evaluate the effect of GS-7340 on the QT/QTc interval in healthy subjects (completed);
- GS-US-120-0108, a Phase 1, open-label, parallel-design study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of GS-7340 in subjects with severe renal impairment (completed);
- GS-US-120-0109, a Phase 1 study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics, metabolism and excretion of GS-7340 (completed);
- GS-US-120-0114, a Phase 1 study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of TAF in subjects with normal and impaired hepatic function (completed);
- GS-US-120-0117, a Phase 1 study to evaluate the pharmacokinetic drug interaction potential between rilpivirine and TAF in healthy subjects (completed);
- GS-US-120-0118, a Phase 1 pharmacokinetic study to evaluate the drug interaction potential of TAF with a boosted PI or unboosted integrase inhibitor in healthy subjects (completed).

Clinical trials entailing the use of TAF for the treatment of chronic HBV infection:

- GS-US-320-0101, a Phase 1b randomized, open-label, active-controlled study to assess the safety, viral kinetics and anti-HBV activity of GS-7340 in treatment-naïve adults with chronic hepatitis HBV infection (completed);
- GS-US-320-1228, a Phase 1 single dose study to investigate the pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability of TAF in healthy Japanese and non-Japanese subjects (completed).

The first proof-of concept study, GS-120-1101, as well as GS-US-120-0104 and GS-US-292-0101 were performed using TAF monofumarate. All subsequent studies were performed using TAF fumarate, with the exception of GS-US-311-0101 Cohort 4, which used TAF monofumarate for the GS-7340 single-agent 8-mg tablet.

GS-120-1101 was a Phase 1-2 randomized double-blind, active-controlled, dose escalation study of the safety, tolerance, pharmacokinetics, and antiviral activity of TAF in ARV-naïve subjects who were chronically infected with HIV-1. The subjects were randomized to receive 14 days of monotherapy, fasting, with TAF monofumarate 50 mg once daily, 150 mg once daily, or TDF

300 mg once daily (n=10 per group). TAF was rapidly absorbed into the systemic circulation, and following attainment of C_{max} (maximum plasma concentration), was eliminated rapidly with a short plasma half-life (20-40 minutes). Compared with TDF, TAF monofumarate 50 mg provided a ~16-fold lower TFV C_{max} (207 ng/mL versus 13 ng/mL), approximately 2-fold longer elimination half-life (26 versus 48 hours) and lower overall systemic TFV exposure (AUC_{inf} 1814 versus 383 ng.h/mL). TAF monofumarate 150 mg provided lower C_{max} (42 ng/mL), but comparable AUC_{inf} (1740 ng.h/mL) as TDF. In PBMCs, TFV was detectable earlier, more frequently, and in higher concentrations following dosing of TAF monofumarate. The intracellular delivery of TFV is approximately 30-fold greater for TAF monofumarate versus TDF. The decrease from baseline to Day 14 in plasma HIV-RNA levels was greater for groups treated with TAF monofumarate 50 mg (p=0.02757) or 150 mg (p=0.0010) than the group treated with TDF 300 mg. The median changes from baseline in plasma HIV-1 RNA after 14 days of monotherapy were -0.96, -1.65, and -1.68 \log_{10} copies/mL, respectively, for TDF 300 mg, TAF monofumarate 50 and 150 mg.

A second proof-of-concept study, GS-US-120-0104, evaluated monotherapy, fasting, with 3 lower doses of TAF or TDF 300 mg, or placebo, administered for 10 days. Potent antiviral activity was achieved in treatment-naïve HIV-1 infected subjects, with mean (\pm standard deviation [SD]) change from baseline in HIV-1 RNA of -0.95 ± 0.45 , -1.53 ± 0.40 , -1.7 ± 0.22 , and -0.81 ± 0.66 \log_{10} copies/mL at TAF 8 mg, 25 mg, 40 mg, and TDF 300 mg, respectively (data unblinded only at dose level). Mean viral load declines for both the 25- and 40-mg doses were statistically better than the 8-mg dose. TAF AUC was best associated with antiviral activity despite its short plasma half-life (~30 minutes). TFV AUC were 97%, 87%, and 80% lower at TAF 8 mg, 25 mg, and 40 mg, respectively, compared to TDF administration. When compared to 40 mg and historical 120-mg data, TAF 25 mg provided near maximum activity (predicted to be ~-1.7 to 1.8 \log_{10} copies/mL). From this pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic analysis, a target dose of TAF 20-25 mg monotherapy was expected to provide near maximum activity and ~90% reduction in circulating TFV.

GS-US-311-0101 was a multi-dose Phase 1 study evaluating the drug interaction potential between once-daily FTC/TAF (200/40 mg) FDC and EFV (Cohort 1), between FTC/TAF (200/25 mg) FDC and COBI (150 mg)-boosted DRV (800 mg) (Cohorts 2 and 3), and between TAF 8 mg and COBI 150 mg (Cohort 4). Following multiple dosing of FTC/TAF plus EFV, no clinically relevant changes in TAF and TFV exposures were observed, indicating the lack of significant influence of the CYP pathway. Following multiple dosing of FTC/TAF plus DRV/COBI, the TAF exposure was unchanged but TFV C_{max} and AUC_{tau} were 3.2-fold higher, as compared with FTC/TAF only. Pharmacokinetic results indicated that when dosed with COBI, TAF C_{max} and AUC_{last} were 2.8- and 2.6-fold higher, respectively, while TFV C_{max} and AUC_{tau} were 3.3-fold higher.

Study GS-US-120-0107 was a Phase 1, partially-blinded, randomized, placebo- and positive-controlled study to evaluate the effect of TAF on the QT/QTc interval in healthy subjects. This was a negative thorough QTc study. No effect of TAF was observed on the QTcF interval (ie, no QTc interval prolongation >10 ms at any time point postdose and assay sensitivity was confirmed via the positive control [moxifloxacin]). As such, these findings satisfy

the guidelines set forth in the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) E14 guidance and support the conclusion that there is no significant effect of TAF on the QT/QTc interval.⁹

Study GS-US-120-0108 was a Phase 1, open-label, parallel-design study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of TAF in subjects with severe renal impairment. TAF was well tolerated in the study. Subjects with severe renal impairment had approximately <2-fold higher TAF and 5 to 6-fold higher TFV systemic exposures as assessed by AUC relative to subjects with normal renal function. TFV exposures in subjects with severe renal impairment are comparable to those with normal renal function receiving 300 mg TDF once daily as well as severely renally impaired subjects (clearance <50 mL/min) receiving TDF 300 mg twice weekly. Given the extensive safety data available for TDF at a dose of 300 mg, TFV exposures in severely renally impaired subjects similar to those associated with TDF 300 mg are deemed appropriate for further study of TAF in HIV-infected subjects without TAF dose modification.

Results from Study GS-US-120-0109, a Phase 1 pharmacokinetics, metabolism and excretion study (in 8 healthy male subjects) demonstrated that TAF is eliminated in both feces and urine, with total mean (\pm SD) recovery of 84.4% \pm 2.45%. TAF and its metabolites are eliminated in both feces and urine. The predominant species detected in feces and urine is TFV, accounting for 31.4% \pm 10.4% and 22.2% \pm 4.47% of the total radioactive dose. These human data are consistent with the established preclinical profile of TAF. Following administration of TAF, plasma [14C] radioactivity showed a time dependent profile with TAF as the most abundant species in the initial few hours and uric acid in the remaining period. The whole blood-to-plasma concentration ratio of [14C] radioactivity increased from 0.511 at 0.25 hours postdose to 2.32 at 216 hours postdose, suggesting a relatively slower clearance of [14C]radioactivity from blood cells relative to the plasma [14C] radioactivity time-course. In addition to TFV and uric acid, additional low quantities of metabolites were formed, including xanthine, hypoxanthine, and adenine. They are identical to the endogenous products of purine metabolism and therefore should not cause any safety risk. TAF 25-mg tablets administered together with tracer dose of [14C] radiolabeled TAF as a single oral tablet, were well tolerated.

GS-US-120-0114 was a Phase 1 study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of TAF in subjects with normal and impaired hepatic function. No clinical relevant changes in TAF or TFV pharmacokinetics were observed in subjects with mild to moderate hepatic impairment compared to the normal matched control subjects following administration of a single dose of TAF 25 mg. The results of this study indicate that no dose adjustment of TAF is necessary in subjects with mild to moderate hepatic impairment. Single doses of TAF 25 mg were generally well tolerated in subjects with mild or moderate hepatic impairment and in subjects with normal hepatic function.

GS-US-120-0117 was a Phase 1 study to evaluate the pharmacokinetic drug interaction potential between single doses of rilpivirine and TAF in healthy subjects. The study concluded that TAF and RPV coadministration does not result in clinically relevant changes in RPV, TAF, or TFV exposure, and no dose adjustments are necessary. Single doses of TAF 25 mg, TAF 25 mg plus RPV 25 mg, and RPV 25 mg were generally well tolerated in these healthy subjects.

GS-US-120-118 was a Phase 1 study to evaluate the drug interaction potential of TAF with the ritonavir-boosted PIs ATV, DRV, and lopinavir (LPV), or with the unboosted InSTI dolutegravir (DTG). Results of the study showed that coadministration of FTC+TAF with DTG did not result in clinically relevant changes in TAF or TFV exposure. Coadministration of FTC+TAF with ATV/rtv or LPV/rtv resulted in increased TAF and TFV exposures. Coadministration of FTC+TAF with DRV/rtv did not result in clinically relevant changes in TAF, but resulted in increased TFV exposure.

GS-US-320-0101 was a Phase 1b study of TAF in otherwise healthy HBV-infected subjects, exploring the differences in short-term antiviral activity between doses of TAF (8, 25, 40, and 120 mg) with respect to the time weighted average change from baseline through Week 4 in serum HBV DNA (\log_{10} IU/mL). Results in all treatment cohorts demonstrated viral suppression over a treatment duration of 4 weeks, with no perceivable differences in the potency of TAF at lower doses compared to higher doses. Viral suppression with TAF was also comparable to that with TDF. TAF was safe and well tolerated. The safety profile for TAF did not differ among dose groups and was similar to that of TDF.

GS-US-320-1228 was a Phase 1 single dose study to investigate the pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability of TAF in healthy Japanese and non-Japanese subjects. The study found that the pharmacokinetics of TAF and TFV following administration of TAF 25 mg are comparable between Japanese and non-Japanese subjects and support dosing of 25 mg in Japanese subjects, TAF 25 mg was safe and well tolerated in this study.

1.6. Overall Rationale and Risks Assessment for the Study

The success of HAART and the apparent benefits of maximally suppressed viremia has shifted clinical attention towards ARV agents that optimize long-term safety and tolerability. This medical need becomes clearer as the HIV-positive population ages; morbidity and mortality are increasingly driven by non-AIDS associated comorbidities, and these age-associated comorbidities are observed earlier than in the non-HIV-1 infected population despite the best current chronic therapy.^{7,8} In addition, young, newly infected patients are diagnosed earlier, initiate therapy earlier, and look ahead towards lifelong therapy, often more than 50 years.²⁶

Incomplete adherence to ARV regimens, which is a critical factor contributing to the development of viral resistance and treatment failure, is an important barrier to successful long-term treatment (see also Section 1.1). Studies have shown that once-daily single-tablet regimens improve adherence, treatment satisfaction, and virologic outcomes for patients infected with HIV-1.^{1,12,15,43} Due to longer duration of high adherence, patients taking single-tablet regimens also have better clinical outcomes, such as fewer hospitalizations, when compared with multiple-tablet regimens.²⁹

To improve care for HIV-infected patients and maximize tolerability, safety, clinical efficacy, and adherence, the sponsor and GSI are codeveloping DRV with COBI, FTC and TAF into a single tablet (D/C/F/TAF). This new antiviral formulation would provide an additional single-tablet option, in particular for subjects requiring PI-based regimens, and would be an attractive new once-daily simplified regimen. The D/C/F/TAF tablet also represents a new alternative for

individuals intolerant to currently available combination tablet regimens, and may promote better adherence to bPI-based regimens. Additionally, compared with TDF, the use of TAF in the D/C/F/TAF tablet is postulated to provide greater lymphatic delivery of TFV resulting in higher intracellular levels of the active phosphorylated moiety TFV-DP, more effective suppression of residual viral replication in a wider range of reservoir and anatomic sanctuaries of HIV, greater and faster viral load reduction during initial therapy, and lower systemic circulating levels of TFV.^{6,18}

The principal anticipated drug-drug interaction upon administration of the 4-drug combination is the intended inhibition of CYP3A activity by COBI and the consequent increase in DRV exposure to levels similar to those observed using rtv as a boosting agent. The DRV/COBI 800/150 mg once daily dose regimen with other ARV agents has already been established for use in HIV-1 infected patients. DRV and COBI concentrations are not anticipated to be affected by FTC or TAF. For TAF regimens including a pharmacoenhancer (rtv or COBI), a TAF dose of 10 mg is used as opposed to a dose of 25 mg currently in development for use with other (non-bPI) ARV agents (see also the rationale for dose selection in Section 3.2.2).

Administration of DRV, FTC, and TAF in a single tablet, with COBI as a pharmacokinetic enhancer, is expected to have similar antiviral activity and resistance profile as DRV, FTC, and TAF administered as single tablets.

The combination of D/C/F/TAF is not anticipated to exacerbate known toxicities or lead to new toxicities. DRV and FTC have established clinical safety profiles with no significant toxicities observed. Liver toxicity related to COBI, which was observed preclinically, has not been observed clinically to date. Standard liver enzyme assays will be used to monitor for these potential adverse effects. Minimal mononuclear cell infiltration in the posterior uvea has been observed at the highest dose of TAF (12-18 mg/kg) in dogs, but has not been observed in humans and clinical studies. More than 3,000 HIV-positive subjects have been exposed to TAF as part of the Phase 2 and 3 E/C/F/TAF clinical development program by GSI and no AEs consistent with posterior uveitis in humans have been reported. Nonetheless, if subjects develop signs or symptoms of posterior uveitis –which include notable eye pain or redness, reduced visual acuity, or “floaters”- investigators in this study should inform the sponsor’s medical monitor and determine, based on their medical judgment the need for prompt referral of the subject for specialized ophthalmologic evaluation including dilated funduscopy, and if required, optical coherence tomography.

The primary nonclinical toxicities for TAF are renal and bone toxicity.

Based on available data from the ongoing COBI and E/C/F/TDF tablet clinical development programs, decreases in eGFR are anticipated due to the known effects of COBI on the renal tubular excretion of creatinine, without an impact on the renal glomerular function. Studies GS-US-292-0102 and GS-US-236-0118 showed that the E/C/F/TDF tablet, as well as ATV/COBI or DRV/COBI + background regimens were safe and well tolerated in subjects with mild renal impairment (eGFR 50-89 mL/min).¹⁶ The eligibility criteria for study TMC114IFD3013 with the D/C/F/TAF tablet allow the inclusion of subjects with a screening

eGFR of ≥ 50 mL/min. In addition, a renal management algorithm to optimally evaluate and determine the benefit/risk profile for continued participation of subjects whose eGFR decreases to < 50 mL/min is included in the study protocol. As recent data suggested that the combined use of COBI and TDF (expected to be less with TAF) might increase proteinuria, this study protocol will also assess the effects of the D/C/F/TAF tablet on proteinuria, albuminuria, beta-2-microglobulinuria, and urine retinol-binding protein (RBP).

Two clinical studies to date have been performed with the D/C/F/TAF tablet (GS-US-299-0101 in healthy volunteers [N=102, Phase 1], and GS-US-299-0102 in ARV-naïve HIV-1 infected subjects [N=153, Phase 2]).¹⁶ No new or unexpected ADRs as compared to the ADRs with the individual components were identified in these studies. The Phase 2 results showed significantly smaller increase in serum creatinine and significantly smaller decrease in bone mineral density of hip and spine in the D/C/F/TAF arm compared to the D+C+F/TDF arm.

While the combination of D/C/F/TAF is not anticipated to have an effect on actual GFR, monitoring of creatinine along with other standard clinical tests is planned in all clinical studies with the D/C/F/TAF tablet.

Based on the available data and proposed safety measures, the overall risk/benefit assessment for the TMC114IFD3013 clinical study is acceptable.

The aim of study TMC114IFD3013, is to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a single tablet containing a fixed dose of D/C/F/TAF in HIV-1 infected individuals who are virologically suppressed on their current stable regimen. The active comparator (control) in this open-label, randomized, comparative study is continuing the current regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV] with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF. Subjects in the control arm will switch to the D/C/F/TAF tablet at Week 48 if all conditions are fulfilled (for details, see Section 3.1).

2. OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

2.1. Objectives

Primary Objective

The primary objective of this study is to demonstrate noninferiority in efficacy of a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen relative to continuing the current bPI combined with FTC/TDF in virologically-suppressed (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) HIV-1 infected subjects, in regard to the proportion of virologic rebounders (defined as having confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through Week 48, or in case of early discontinuation a last single viral load of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL), with a maximum allowable difference of 4%. See Section 11.5 for more details on the definition of virologic rebounder.

Secondary Objectives

The secondary objectives of this study are:

- To evaluate superiority of switching to a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen versus continuing the current bPI combined with FTC/TDF in regard to the proportion of virologic rebounders, in case noninferiority is established;
- To evaluate the proportion of rebounders through Week 24 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate efficacy as determined by continued suppression of HIV-1 RNA (<20, <50, and <200 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis and time to loss of virologic response [TLOVR] algorithm) at Weeks 24 and 48 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of the D/C/F/TAF regimen through 24 and 48 weeks of treatment;
- To evaluate the change from baseline in serum creatinine, eGFR for creatinine clearance (eGFR_{cr}, by Cockcroft-Gault and by Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration [CKD-EPI]) and eGFR for cystatin C clearance (eGFR_{cyst}, by CKD-EPI) in the 2 treatment arms at Weeks 24 and 48;^{11,19}
- To evaluate the change from baseline in renal biomarkers at Weeks 24 and 48;
- To evaluate immunologic changes (CD4+ cell count) through 24 and 48 weeks of treatment in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate adherence to drug intake (as derived by drug accountability data), and explore correlation with primary efficacy outcome;
- To evaluate resistance in subjects who show confirmed virologic rebound through Weeks 24 and 48 in the 2 treatment arms;
- To evaluate long-term efficacy, resistance, and safety of the D/C/F/TAF regimen (until Week 96 and beyond);
- To evaluate the steady-state pharmacokinetics of DRV in the D/C/F/TAF arm.

Secondary objectives to be assessed in a bone investigation substudy performed at selected study sites:

- To evaluate the changes from baseline in bone biomarker levels at Weeks 24 and 48;
- To evaluate the safety of the 2 treatment arms as determined by the percent change from baseline in spine and hip bone mineral density (BMD) and changes in associated T-score at Weeks 24 and 48.

2.2. Hypothesis

The null hypothesis in this study is that the proportion of subjects with virologic rebound through Week 48 in the investigational treatment arm (D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen) is

more than 4% higher than that in the control treatment arm (ongoing regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF); the alternative hypothesis is that the rebounder rate in the D/C/F/TAF arm is at most 4% higher than that in the control arm.

3. STUDY DESIGN AND RATIONALE

3.1. Overview of Study Design

Study TMC114IFD3013 is a randomized, active-controlled, open-label, multicenter, Phase 3 study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a D/C/F/TAF once-daily single-tablet regimen compared to continuing the current regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC and TDF (single agents or FDC; both hereafter referred to as FTC/TDF) in virologically-suppressed (HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL), HIV-1 infected adult subjects over a 48-week treatment period.

Approximately 1,100 subjects will be included in this study. Eligible subjects are to be currently treated with a stable ARV regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, for at least 6 consecutive months preceding the screening visit, and virologically suppressed, with at least 1 plasma HIV-1 RNA measurement <50 copies/mL (or HIV-1 RNA undetectable by a local HIV-1 RNA test) occurring between 12 and 2 months prior to screening while being on the stable ARV regimen and have HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL at the screening visit.

Subjects treated with the combination DRV + COBI + FTC/TDF and having completed the required visits in the GSI-sponsored study GS-US-216-0130, and who are fulfilling the present protocol criteria, will also be given the option to participate in this study.¹⁶

Prior to or at the baseline visit (Day 1), subjects who meet all eligibility criteria will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to 1 of the following 2 treatment arms:

- D/C/F/TAF Arm: Switch to regimen of a single FDC tablet containing DRV 800 mg/ COBI 150 mg/ FTC 200 mg/ TAF 10 mg (D/C/F/TAF tablet) once daily, (n = 734);
- Control Arm: Continue current regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, (n = 367).

Randomization will be stratified by bPI used at screening (see also Sections 3.2.1 and 5).

Subjects will be treated for 48 weeks, and will return for study visits at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48.

Provided results from the Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase

if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks up to Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months.

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the early study treatment discontinuation (ESTD) visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

In addition, a 30-day follow-up (FU) visit will be required for any subject who has an ongoing AE or serious adverse event (SAE) at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn).

Thus, the study will include a screening period of approximately 30 days (up to maximum 6 weeks, see also Section 9.1.2.1) starting from the signature of the informed consent form (ICF), a controlled treatment period of 48 weeks and an extension phase. A 30-day FU visit may take place as described above. A diagram of the study design is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Schematic Overview of the Study

	Baseline (Day 1) ^a	Week 24	Week 48 ^b Primary analysis	Week 96 or beyond ^b
Screening	Treatment phase ^c		Extension phase ^{b,c}	Follow- up
≤30 days prior to baseline	Treatment arm 1 (Test): D/C/F/TAF once daily ^d (n=734)		D/C/F/TAF ^d	ESTD ^c and/or 30-day FU visit ^f
	Treatment arm 2 (Control): Continue current bPI combined with FTC/TDF only ^e (n=367)			

^a Following the baseline visit, subjects will return for study visits at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48.

^b Provided results from the DMC analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks until Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months.

^c Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the ESTD visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

- ^d D/C/F/TAF tablet will be administered orally, once daily with food, at approximately the same time each day.
- ^e The bPI (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) and FTC/TDF should be used in the dosing schedule specified in the ARV agent's local Prescribing Information. Applicable procedures and treatment guidance based on the Prescribing Information should be respected.
- ^f Subjects who have an ongoing AE or SAE at the time of their last visit will be required to have a 30-day FU visit (unless consent is withdrawn).

Assessment of drug accountability, monitoring of treatment adherence using a study medication log booklet, concomitant medications, AEs, laboratory evaluations for efficacy and safety (viral load, CD4+ count, biochemistry, hematology, urinalysis, urine chemistry), vital signs and (complete or symptom-directed) physical examinations will be performed at each visit (except at the Week 52 switch visit). A 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) will be performed at screening. Urine for selected renal biomarkers will be collected at baseline and at several visits during the study.

A bone investigation substudy will be performed at selected study sites, to assess bone biomarkers and dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scans, in approximately 300 subjects (200 in the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm versus 100 in the control arm) who provide informed consent for the substudy.

Pharmacokinetic assessments (sparse sampling) will be performed for subjects randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm (single sample from Weeks 2 to 48 or the ESTD visit if applicable). For subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL at a scheduled or unscheduled visit) and a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL, HIV-1 genotypic resistance testing will be performed and phenotypic resistance testing may be done upon request of the study virologist. If genotypic/phenotypic resistance to study drugs is determined, study drugs may be discontinued and the ARV regimen can be changed at the discretion of the investigator.

A planned Week 24 interim analysis will be performed after the last subject completes 24 weeks on study, or prematurely discontinues from the study. This analysis will be done mainly to evaluate the safety and tolerability of D/C/F/TAF. However, efficacy of the 2 treatment arms will also be looked at. Results of which will also be shared with the DMC. The primary Week 48 analysis will be performed after the last subject enrolled in the D/C/F/TAF arm reaches Week 48 or the last subject enrolled in the control arm completes the Week 52 visit (whichever comes last), or prematurely discontinues from the study. The Week 96 analysis will be performed after the last subject completes 96 weeks on study, or prematurely discontinues from the study. The final analysis will be performed after all subjects have completed the extension phase (and the 30-day FU visit, if applicable).

The efficacy, as well as safety and tolerability, of the enrolled subjects and treatment regimens will be monitored by an external DMC. Refer to Section 11.9 for details. In addition to the planned primary (Week 48), the Week 24, 96, and final analyses, a formal DMC analysis will be performed for monitoring purposes, including a futility analysis for lack of (non-inferior) efficacy and a blinded sample size re-estimation.

3.2. Study Design Rationale

3.2.1. Rationale for Design

Control, Blinding, Randomization, and Stratification

An active control will be used to determine treatment effects in this study. Continuation of the current regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only was chosen as comparator because this study evaluates the effects of switching from a multi-tablet bPI-based ARV regimen to a simplified once-daily FDC tablet bPI-based regimen. The use of FTC/TDF as a fixed backbone in the comparator arm allows for the most accurate assessment of potential renal toxicity related to TAF or TDF.

This study will not be blinded due to the uneven pill burden in the 2 treatment arms (1 tablet once daily in the investigational treatment arm versus 2 or more tablets in 1 or more intakes daily in the control arm). Double-blinding is not considered appropriate because this would result in an increased pill burden, and the loss of convenience and ease of adherence for patients who will use the investigational simplified regimen.

Randomization will be used to minimize bias in the assignment of subjects to treatment arms, to increase the likelihood that known and unknown subject attributes (eg, demographic or baseline characteristics) are evenly balanced across treatment arms, and to enhance the validity of statistical comparisons across treatment arms. A 2:1 randomization was chosen to allow a more robust quantification (increased precision) of the safety of D/C/F/TAF.

One stratification factor (bPI used at screening) will be applied in the randomization process and will subsequently be used in the statistical analysis as covariates in the models: 1) DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, 2) ATV with rtv or COBI, and 3) LPV with rtv. This ensures a balanced distribution of subjects previously on regimens with boosted DRV, ATV, or LPV across treatment arms, given that DRV is the PI in the investigational regimen, and the potential effects on safety outcomes and repercussion on the efficacy parameter (ie, missing viral load values because of discontinuation due to AE) for subjects exposed to a new PI.

Primary Analysis Time Point and Study Period

Week 48 is the primary analysis time point, as the present study evaluates the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching ARV regimens to a D/C/F/TAF once-daily regimen in treatment-experienced subjects who have been virologically suppressed prior to the study and at screening, and a 48-week period of treatment is deemed sufficient to detect any relevant differences in treatment effects in such a switch setting. In addition, preliminary results from the clinical Phase 2b study GS-US-299-0102, which evaluated the safety and efficacy of the D/C/F/TAF tablet versus COBI-boosted DRV plus FTC/TDF in HIV-1 infected, ARV treatment-naïve adults, showed that Week 24 data are consistent with data at later time points for both efficacy and safety.

A treatment duration up to 48 weeks was chosen to evaluate the sustained efficacy, tolerability

and safety of the D/C/F/TAF single-tablet regimen in the selected population. To assure continued follow-up of the study participants and gain further safety information, subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the controlled treatment period will be asked to remain in the study and attend the ESTD (and 30-day FU visit, if applicable).

In addition, to further assure continued treatment of the study participants and collect further extended safety data, and provided the conditions are fulfilled to enter the extension phase, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will continue their D/C/F/TAF regimen as from completion of the Week 48 visit until Week 96, and subjects from the control arm will receive D/C/F/TAF as from completion of the Week 52 switch visit until Week 96. In order to collect long-term safety and efficacy data on D/C/F/TAF, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment after Week 96, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where they are living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development.

Toxicity Management

The combination of D/C/F/TAF is not anticipated to exacerbate known toxicities or lead to new toxicities (see also Section 1.6). Measures and guidelines for the monitoring and management of specific toxicities with DRV, COBI, FTC, TAF or TDF, and concomitant ARVs are included in this protocol (see Section 9.5). The presented toxicity management guidelines are applicable throughout the entire study, including the screening period and the 48-week treatment period. Further, it is recommended that investigators also follow these guidelines and apply the same safety measures for subjects in the extension phase.

Safety and Efficacy Monitoring

Eligible subjects for this study are virologically suppressed and all individual components of the investigational regimen are well-established or authorized. Yet, the combination as such and the single-tablet formulation used in this study are new. Therefore, an external DMC will be established and monitor the safety and efficacy information, to ensure the safety of the subjects enrolled in this study, and to allow regular assessment of the risk/benefit profile of the applied therapy schemes (see also Section 11.9).

3.2.2. Rationale for Dose Selection

DRV 800 mg boosted by COBI 150 mg, and FTC 200 mg in the D/C/F/TAF tablet represent the marketed doses. The dose of TAF 10 mg in the D/C/F/TAF tablet is the study-selected dose expected to attain TAF plasma concentrations in range of those demonstrated to show potent antiviral activity with TAF as a stand-alone agent, and TFV plasma concentrations that are considerably lower than those obtained with TDF.

The proof-of-concept study GS-US-120-0104 evaluated 3 doses of TAF monotherapy (8, 25 and 40 mg once daily) and demonstrated potent antiviral activity in HIV-1 patients, with mean (SD) change from baseline in HIV-1 RNA of -0.95 (0.45), -1.53 (0.40), and -1.7 (0.22) log₁₀

copies/mL at TAF 8, 25, 40 mg once daily, respectively (data unblinded only at dose level; TAF dosed for 10 days).¹⁶

Administration of TAF 25 mg in the presence of DRV/COBI resulted in approximately 3-fold higher than historical TFV exposures following administration of TAF 25 mg alone (GS-US-120-0104, GS-US-292-0101, and GS-US-292-0103).¹⁶ GS-US-299-0101 was a Phase 1, healthy-volunteer, adaptive-design, multiple-dose study that evaluated the bioavailability of 3 formulations of a D/C/F/TAF FDC tablet. The results indicated that the D/C/F/TAF 25 mg tablet formulations provided TAF exposures in a range associated with antiviral activity (GS-US-120-0104) and consistent with the findings from study GS-US-311-0101 (Cohorts 2 and 3), where DRV/COBI was coadministered with FTC/TAF (25 mg). The pharmacokinetic data also demonstrated achievement of TAF exposures that were associated with potent antiviral activity with the D/C/F/TAF 10 mg (monolayer formulation) tablet, and moreover TFV exposures with this formulation were in the range of historical data with TAF 25 mg dosed alone or with the E/C/F/TAF 10 mg tablet. In addition, administration of the D/C/F/TAF 10 mg tablet resulted in ~90% lower steady-state TFV exposure versus COBI-boosted DRV plus FTC/TDF. Exposures of COBI-boosted DRV and FTC were comparable when administered as a single tablet (D/C/F/TAF) or as individual components. Study GS-US-299-0101 also evaluated the relative bioavailability of DRV, COBI, FTC, and TFV when administered as COBI-boosted DRV plus FTC/TDF relative to the administration of the individual components. Results showed that the exposures of all analytes were similar between both treatments.

Thus, cumulative results from GS-US-120-0104, GS-US-311-0101 and GS-US-299-0101 were used in selecting a 10 mg TAF dose for subsequent clinical development of the D/C/F/TAF tablet.

4. SUBJECT POPULATION

Approximately 1,100 subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to 1 of the 2 treatment arms. Assuming a screening failure rate of 20%, approximately 1,375 subjects need to be screened to achieve 1,100 subjects randomized. All screened eligible subjects may be randomized and participate in the study.

Screening for eligible subjects will be performed within 30 days before administration of the study drug. Signing of the ICF needs to be done before the first study-related activity.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria for enrolling subjects in this study are described in the following 2 subsections. If there is a question about the inclusion or exclusion criteria below, the investigator should consult with the appropriate sponsor representative before enrolling a subject in the study. No exemptions or waivers related to inclusion or exclusion criteria will be granted.

For a discussion of the statistical considerations of subject selection, see Section 11.2.

4.1. Inclusion Criteria

Each potential subject must satisfy all of the following criteria to be enrolled in the study.

1. The ability to understand and sign a written ICF, which must be obtained prior to initiation of study procedures.
2. Currently being treated with a stable ARV regimen consisting of a bPI (limited to DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, or LPV with rtv) combined with FTC/TDF only, for at least 6 consecutive months preceding the screening visit.

Subjects treated with the combination DRV + COBI + FTC/TDF and having completed the required visits in the GS-US-216-0130 study, and who are fulfilling the present protocol criteria, will be given the option to participate in this study.

Note: A change in pharmacokinetic booster (ie, rtv or COBI) will be allowed provided such a switch occurred no less than 1 month prior to the screening visit.

3. Documented evidence of being virologically suppressed while on a stable ARV regimen prior to screening: at least 1 plasma HIV-1 RNA measurement <50 copies/mL (or HIV-1 RNA undetectable by a local HIV-1 RNA test) occurring between 12 and 2 months prior to the screening visit while on the stable ARV regimen and have HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL at the screening visit.
 - A single viral load elevation of ≥ 50 copies/mL and <200 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL after previously reaching viral suppression ('blip') within 12 months prior to screening is allowed, provided a subsequent viral load measurement is <50 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL (or HIV-1 RNA undetectable by a local HIV-1 RNA test) prior to screening.
4. Screening $eGFR_{cr} \geq 50$ mL/min according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula for creatinine clearance.¹¹
5. Absence of history of failure on DRV treatment and absence of DRV RAMs (including V11I, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54M, I54L, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V), if documented historical genotypes are available.
 - If no historical genotype is available, the subject can be included, provided no previous failure on DRV treatment has been documented.
6. Normal ECG at screening (or if abnormal, determined by the investigator to be not clinically significant).
7. Screening hepatic transaminases (alanine aminotransferase [ALT] and AST) ≤ 5 x upper limit of the normal range (ULN).
8. Screening direct bilirubin ≤ 1.5 x ULN.
 - Subjects with documented Gilbert's Syndrome or hyperbilirubinemia due to ATV therapy may have total bilirubin up to 5 x ULN.

9. Adequate hematologic parameters at screening: platelets $\geq 50,000/\mu\text{L}$, hemoglobin ≥ 8.5 g/dL, absolute neutrophil count $\geq 1,000/\mu\text{L}$.
10. Screening serum amylase ≤ 2 x ULN (subjects with serum amylase > 2 x ULN will remain eligible if serum lipase is ≤ 2 x ULN).
11. Women of childbearing potential must agree to practice sexual abstinence or use adequate reliable contraceptive methods as per local regulations and as per applicable Prescribing Information guidance, from screening until 90 days after end of treatment (EOT) (or longer, if dictated by local regulations). The investigator will counsel subjects on the use of contraceptive methods to avoid pregnancy.
 - Women receiving oral contraceptives or patch contraceptives should consider other methods of contraception (see also Section 8.1).
 - Women who are not heterosexually active must have periodic confirmation of continued abstinence from heterosexual intercourse and have regular pregnancy testing while taking study drugs; the investigator should counsel subjects on adequate reliable contraceptive methods for avoiding pregnancy if they choose not to continue abstinence. Additional serum or urine pregnancy tests may be performed, as determined necessary by the investigator or required by local regulation, to establish the absence of pregnancy throughout the study.
 - The use of birth control methods does not apply if the male partner has been vasectomized minimally 2 months prior to screening.
 - The use of birth control methods does not apply for women of nonchildbearing potential, ie:
 - o who have been postmenopausal for at least 2 years; medical documentation of cessation of menses for at least 2 years and of hormonal ovarian failure (follicle-stimulating hormone [FSH] level ≥ 40 mIU/mL) is required.
 - o who are surgically sterile (have had a total hysterectomy or bilateral oophorectomy, tubal ligation/bilateral tubal clips without reversal operation, or otherwise are incapable of becoming pregnant).
12. Men with a female partner of childbearing potential must agree to use adequate reliable contraceptive methods (see also Inclusion Criterion 11) during the study until 90 days after EOT (or longer, if dictated by local regulations).
 - Men who have had a vasectomy without reversal operation minimally 2 months prior to screening are not required to use birth control methods.
 - For all male subjects, it is the responsibility of the subject to ensure that his partner(s) do(es) not become pregnant during treatment with the tested study treatment and for up to 90 days after EOT.

13. Men must agree not to donate sperm during the study until 90 days after EOT (or longer, if dictated by local regulations).
14. Able to swallow tablets.
15. Age at least 18 years.
16. Having documented HIV-1 infection.

4.2. Exclusion Criteria

Any potential subject who meets any of the following criteria will be excluded from participating in the study.

1. A new AIDS-defining condition diagnosed within the 30 days prior to screening.
2. Proven or suspected acute hepatitis within 30 days prior to screening.
3. Hepatitis C antibody positive; however, subjects spontaneously cured of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and subjects cured of HCV infection after treatment (with documented sustained virologic response, ie, undetectable HCV RNA 24 weeks after the last dose of HCV treatment), are allowed to participate.
4. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive.
5. Subjects with history of cirrhosis as diagnosed based on local practices.
6. Women who are breastfeeding.
7. Positive serum pregnancy test.
8. Current alcohol or substance use judged by the investigator to potentially interfere with subject study adherence.
9. History of malignancy within the past 5 years or ongoing malignancy other than cutaneous Kaposi's sarcoma, basal cell carcinoma, resected, noninvasive cutaneous squamous carcinoma, or anal, cervical, or penile intra-epithelial neoplasia.
10. Active, severe infections (other than HIV-1 infection) requiring parenteral antibiotic or antifungal therapy within 30 days prior to baseline.
11. Any other clinical condition or prior therapy that, in the opinion of the investigator, would make the subject unsuitable for the study or unable to comply with dosing requirements.
12. Subject unlikely to comply with the protocol requirements, based on clinical judgment.
13. Participation in any other clinical study without prior approval from the sponsor.
14. Subjects receiving therapy with any of the drugs in [Table 1](#), or with drugs not to be used with DRV, COBI, FTC, TAF, and TDF (see also [Table 2](#) or the individual agents local

Prescribing Information), and for whom it is impossible to have these discontinued at least 30 days prior to baseline.

15. Subjects with any known allergies to the excipients of the D/C/F/TAF tablet.
16. Subjects whom's clinical status changed (including available laboratory results or receipt of additional medical records) after screening but before the first dose of study drug is given such that he or she no longer meets all eligibility criteria.

Table 1: Exclusionary Concomitant Medications With the D/C/F/TAF Tablet

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed^{a,b}
Alpha adrenergic receptor antagonists	Alfuzosin
Analeptics	Modafenil
Anti-anginals	Ranolazine
Anti-arrhythmics	Amiodarone, Quinidine, Dronedaron, systemic Lidocaine (IV or IM) used as anti-arrhythmic
Anticoagulants	Rivaroxaban, Apixaban, Dabigatran etexilate
Anticonvulsants	Phenobarbital, Phenytoin, Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine
Anti-HCV drugs	Telaprevir, Boceprevir, Simeprevir, fixed dose combination tablet containing Ombitasvir, Paritaprevir, and Ritonavir copackaged with Dasabuvir
Antigout	Colchicine (in patients with renal or hepatic impairment)
Antihistamines	Astemizole, Terfenadine
Antimycobacterials	Rifampin, Rifapentine, Rifabutin
Antineoplastics	Everolimus
Antipsychotics/Neuroleptics	Pimozide, Quetiapine, Sertindole
Antiretrovirals	Any antiretroviral drug that is not part of the study regimen
Calcium channel blockers	Bepridil
Corticosteroids: systemic	All agents, including dexamethasone with the exception of short-term (less than 1 week) use of prednisone as a steroid burst
Endothelin receptor antagonists	Bosentan
Ergot derivatives	Ergotamine, Ergonovine, Dihydroergotamine, Methylergonovine, Ergometrine
Gastrointestinal motility agents	Cisapride
Herbal supplements	St. John's Wort, Echinacea
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	Simvastatin, Lovastatin
Immunosuppressants	Everolimus
Inhaled beta agonists	Salmeterol
Phosphodiesterase (PDE)-5 inhibitors	Avanafil, Use of any other PDE-5 inhibitor in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension
Platelet aggregation inhibitor	Ticagrelor
Sedatives/Hypnotics	Midazolam (oral), Triazolam; with the exception of one-time use for procedures

^a Administration of any of the above medications must have been discontinued at least 30 days prior to baseline (Day 1) and for the duration of the study. If such discontinuation of treatment is not clinically acceptable, the subject should not be allowed to participate in the study.

^b This list of disallowed medication may not be exhaustive. Refer to the local Prescribing Information for these medications, where available, for additional and up to date information.

4.3. Prohibitions and Restrictions

Potential subjects must be willing and able to adhere to the following prohibitions and restrictions during the course of the study to be eligible for participation:

1. All HIV-infected subjects should be advised to take the necessary precautions to reduce the risk of transmitting HIV.
2. Since reproductive risks have been noted with some HIV-1 ARVs, non-vasectomized heterosexually active males and/or females of childbearing potential having heterosexual intercourse must agree to use a highly effective method of birth control (see Section 4.1 for details).

5. TREATMENT ALLOCATION AND BLINDING

Treatment Allocation - Procedures for Randomization and Stratification

Central randomization will be implemented in this study. Subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to the investigational treatment arm (switch to D/C/F/TAF tablet), or the control arm (maintain current regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF only) (for details on dosage and administration, see Section 6).

Randomization will be stratified by bPI used at screening (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv) (see also Section 3.2.1). Randomization will be based on a computer-generated schedule, constructed via random permuted blocks to ensure balance across treatment groups in each stratum of the stratification factors, and prepared before the start of the study by or under the supervision of the sponsor.

It is the responsibility of the investigator to ensure that the subject is eligible for the study prior to enrollment. Subjects will be assigned a unique subject number at the time of screening, using the Interactive Web Response System (IWRS). Once a subject number has been assigned to a subject, it will not be reassigned to any other subject.

The randomization and baseline visit (Day 1) cannot proceed until the investigator has received all results of the screening visit and subject eligibility has been confirmed in IWRS, which should occur within approximately 30 days after the screening visit (for further details, see Section 9.1.2.1). Randomization should be performed on the same day as the baseline visit (Day 1), provided that all screening procedures have been completed and subject eligibility has been confirmed.

Both the investigator and the subject will know to which treatment arm the subject is randomized.

The IWRS will assign open-label kit numbers at each study visit (except Week 2, when no medication will be assigned). Study drug will be dispensed to the subject in an open-label fashion. All baseline (Day 1) tests and procedures must be completed prior to the administration of the first dose of investigational drug. Initiation of treatment with the investigational drug must take place within 24 hours after the baseline visit.

Blinding

As this is an open-label study, blinding procedures are not applicable.

6. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

From screening up to the baseline visit (Day 1) (approximately 30 days), subjects will continue their current bPI-based ARV regimen with FTC/TDF.

Prior to or at the baseline visit (see Section 5), eligible subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 ratio to the investigational treatment arm (D/C/F/TAF tablet) or the control arm (maintain current regimen consisting of a bPI with FTC/TDF) (see also Figure 1).

- D/C/F/TAF Arm: Switch to regimen of a single FDC tablet containing DRV 800 mg/ COBI 150 mg/ FTC 200 mg/ TAF 10 mg (D/C/F/TAF tablet) once daily;
- Control Arm: Continue current regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF only.

Initiation of treatment with the investigational drug can start after all baseline tests and procedures have been completed and must take place within 24 hours after the baseline visit.

The investigational medication, D/C/F/TAF tablets, will be administered orally, once daily with food, at approximately the same time each day. If the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit, study drugs can be taken on site with food during all visits up to Week 48 after all laboratory assessments which require fasting are performed. If subjects notice that they missed a medication intake and it is still within 12 hours of their regular dosing time, they should take the medication immediately with food. Subjects can then continue their usual dosing schedule. If subjects notice that they missed their dose more than 12 hours after the time it is usually taken, they should be instructed not to take it and simply resume the usual dosing schedule. Subjects should not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose. Prolonged temporary study treatment interruptions are only deemed acceptable if motivated by safety reasons and do not last longer than 4 consecutive weeks. The sponsor should be notified if such temporary interruption occurs.

Study-site personnel will instruct subjects on how to store investigational drug for at-home use as indicated for this protocol.

In the control arm, the following boosted PIs are allowed: DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv. Only FTC/TDF can be used in combination with the bPI; no other other HIV-1 ARVs are allowed.

The bPI and FTC/TDF in the control arm should be used in the dosing schedule specified in the ARV agent's local Prescribing Information. Applicable procedures and treatment guidance based on the Prescribing Information should be respected. If a subject accidentally misses a scheduled dose of any of the selected ARVs, the investigator should advise according to the Prescribing Information in the individual package inserts.

If the conditions are fulfilled to enter the extension phase, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit until Week 96, and subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF as from completion of the switch visit at Week 52 until Week 96. In order to collect long-term safety and efficacy data on D/C/F/TAF, all subjects will be given the opportunity to receive D/C/F/TAF after Week 96 until it becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development.

7. TREATMENT COMPLIANCE

Adherence to study medication intake (investigational medication and ARVs in the control arm) will be assessed by pill counts. For this purpose, subjects will be requested to bring unused medication and empty packaging to the study site at each visit, and the amount of study drug dispensed will be compared with the amount returned.

The investigator or designated study personnel will maintain a log of all study drugs (investigational medication and ARVs in the control arm) dispensed and returned. Drug supplies for each subject will be inventoried and accounted for throughout the study (see also Section 14.5).

In addition, adherence to study medication (investigational medication and ARVs in the control arm) intake will be monitored by the investigator using study medication log booklets. At the baseline visit (Day 1), subjects will be given a study medication log booklet, in which they are to record their missed study medication intakes. Subjects should be instructed to bring their log booklet at each visit, and these will be checked and discussed with the subject by the investigator or designated study personnel at each visit.

If a subject's medication intake is not according to the protocol, it will be the investigator's responsibility to take the necessary measures to ensure future compliance to the protocol.

8. PRESTUDY AND CONCOMITANT THERAPY

Prestudy therapies administered up to 30 days before first dose of study drug must be recorded at screening.

All therapies (prescriptions or over-the-counter medications, including vitamins and herbal supplements; non-pharmacologic therapies such as electrical stimulation, acupuncture, special diets, exercise regimens) continued at the start of the study or started during the study and different from the investigational medication (D/C/F/TAF tablet, or ARVs in the control arm) must be recorded in the concomitant therapy section of the electronic case report form (eCRF). Reported information will include a description of the type of the drug, treatment period, dosing regimen, route of administration, and its indication. Modification of an effective preexisting therapy should not be made for the explicit purpose of entering a subject into the study if such modification of treatment is not clinically acceptable. Any change in dosage of the medication must also be reported in the eCRF.

For any concomitant therapy given as a treatment for a new condition or a worsening of an existing condition occurring after signing the ICF, the condition must be documented in the AE/HIV-related event section of the eCRF.

Data on concomitant medication will be collected up to the last study visit, even after withdrawal of a subject. Concomitant therapies should be recorded beyond the last study visit only in conjunction with SAEs that meet the criteria outlined in Section 12.4.2.

8.1. Disallowed and Cautioned Concomitant Therapy

Females of childbearing potential must use effective birth control methods (as outlined in Section 4.1, see also Section 4.3) during the entire study and for at least 90 days after the last intake of study medication. Subjects receiving oral contraceptives or patch contraceptives should consider other methods of contraception, as concentrations of ethinyl estradiol, norgestimate or norethindrone may increase or decrease on coadministration with the investigational medication. The use of any oral, injectable and implantable hormonal contraceptives should be recorded in the concomitant therapy section of the eCRF. Applicable procedures and treatment guidance based on package inserts should be respected.

Because the concomitant use of some medications or herbal supplements may result in altered exposure to the investigational medication or the concomitant medication, due to pharmacokinetic interactions, certain medications or supplements are excluded or are to be used with caution while taking the D/C/F/TAF tablet. Guidance on dose adjustments for these concomitant medications, if applicable, is provided in Table 2.

For the allowed ARVs in the control arm, see Section 6. Refer to the current individual agents local Prescribing Information of the continued bPI and FTC/TDF for guidance with regard to dose adjustments for concomitant use with other medications, and for contraindicated medications or medications that are not recommended for concomitant use.

Should a subject have a need to initiate treatment with any excluded concomitant medication, the sponsor's medical monitor must be consulted beforehand. If an excluded medication is initiated prior to discussion with the medical monitor, the investigator must notify the sponsor as soon as becoming aware.

Table 2: Concomitant Therapy: Disallowed and Cautioned Use With the D/C/F/TAF Tablet

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed ^a	Use Discouraged or to be Used With Caution ^a
Alpha adrenergic receptor antagonist	Alfuzosin	
Analeptic	Modafinil	
Analgesics		Tramadol, Propoxyphene: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s); clinical monitoring is recommended.
Anti-anginals	Ranolazine	

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed^a	Use Discouraged or to be Used With Caution^a
Anti-arrhythmics	Amiodarone, Quinidine, Dronedaron, systemic Lidocaine (IV or IM) used as anti-arrhythmic	<p>Flecainide, Propafenone, Mexilitine, Digoxin Disopyramide: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s) resulting in a potential for cardiac arrhythmias; caution is warranted and therapeutic drug monitoring of antiarrhythmics is recommended when available.</p> <p>The lowest dose of Digoxin should be administered and dose should be titrated. Serum digoxin concentrations should be monitored to assist in the titration.</p>
Antibacterials		<p>Concentrations of telithromycin may increase with study drug(s). Clinical monitoring is recommended.</p> <p>Clarithromycin: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s); consider an alternative; if coadministration cannot be avoided, consult the local Prescribing Information for further dosing recommendations.</p>
Anticoagulants	Rivaroxaban, Apixaban, Dabigatran etexilate	Warfarin: Concentrations may be affected by study drug(s); frequent international normalized ratio (INR) monitoring is recommended.
Anticonvulsants	Phenobarbital, Phenytoin, Carbamazepine, Oxcarbazepine	<p>Clonazepam, Ethosuximide, Concentrations may increase with study drug(s).</p> <p>Divalproex, Lamotrigine: Concentrations may be affected by study drug(s). Clinical monitoring is recommended.</p>
Antidepressants		<p>Bupropion: Concentrations may be affected by study drug(s). Subjects receiving bupropion should be monitored for adequate clinical response.</p> <p>Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, eg, Trazodone, Paroxetine, Sertraline: A dose reduction may be required. Dosing should be titrated in conjunction with clinical monitoring.</p> <p>Tricyclics: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Concentration monitoring is recommended to ensure adequate clinical response.</p>

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed ^a	Use Discouraged or to be Used With Caution ^a
Antigout	Colchicine (in patients with renal or hepatic impairment)	<p>Colchicine: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Dose reductions of colchicine may be required.</p> <p>Treatment for gout-flare: 0.6 mg (1 tablet) x 1 dose, followed by 0.3 mg (half tablet) 1 hour later. Treatment course to be repeated no earlier than 3 days.</p> <p>Prophylaxis of gout-flare: If the original regimen was 0.6 mg twice daily, the regimen should be adjusted to 0.3 mg once daily. If the original regimen was 0.6 mg once daily, the regimen should be adjusted to 0.3 mg once every other day.</p> <p>Treatment of familial Mediterranean fever: Maximum daily dose of 0.6 mg (may be given as 0.3 mg twice daily).</p>
Antifungals		<p>Ketoconazole, Fluconazole, Posaconazole, Itraconazole: Concomitant use with study drug(s) may result in an increase in concentrations. Daily dose of ketoconazole and itraconazole should be restricted to 200mg.</p> <p>Voriconazole: Plasma concentrations may be increased or decreased in the presence of DRV/COBI, and should not be administered unless an assessment of the benefit/risk ratio justifies the use. Subjects receiving antifungals should be monitored for adequate clinical response. Note: topical administration of antifungals is allowed.</p>
Anti-HCV drugs	Telaprevir, Boceprevir, Simeprevir, fixed dose combination tablet containing Ombitasvir, Paritaprevir, and Ritonavir copackaged with Dasabuvir	Sofosbuvir, Ledipasvir, Daclatasvir
Antihistamines	Astemizole, Terfenadine	
Antimalarials		Artemether/Lumefantrine: Use with caution.
Antimycobacterials	Rifampin, Rifapentine, Rifabutin	
Antineoplastics	Everolimus	Dasatinib, Nilotinib, Vinblastine, Vincristine: Caution should be exercised.
Antipsychotics/Neuroleptics	Pimozide, Quetiapine, Sertindole	Perphenazine, Risperidone, Thioridazine: A dose decrease may be needed.
Antiretrovirals	Any ARV drug that is not part of the study regimen	
β-Blockers		Carvedilol, Metoprolol, Timolol: Clinical monitoring is recommended when coadministering β-blockers and a lower dose of the β-blocker should be considered.

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed^a	Use Discouraged or to be Used With Caution^a
Calcium channel blockers	Bepridil	Felodipine, Nifedipine, Nicardipine, Verapamil, Diltiazem, Amlodipine: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Caution is warranted and careful clinical monitoring is recommended.
Contraceptives		Ethinylestradiol, Norethindrone, Norgestimate: Concentrations of contraceptives may decrease or increase with study drug(s). Alternative methods of nonhormonal contraception are recommended.
Corticosteroids: inhaled/nasal		Concomitant use of inhaled fluticasone and study drug(s) may increase plasma concentrations of fluticasone and/or decrease concentrations of COBI and/or DRV. Alternatives should be considered, particularly for long term use.
Corticosteroids: systemic	All agents, including dexamethasone with the exception of short term (less than 1 week) use of prednisone as a steroid burst	Use of Prednisone as a steroid burst (maximum 1 week of use) should be monitored appropriately.
Endothelin receptor antagonists	Bosentan	
Ergot derivatives	Ergotamine, Ergonovine, Dihydroergotamine, Methylergonovine, Ergometrine	
Gastrointestinal motility agents	Cisapride	
Herbal/Natural supplements	St. John's Wort, Echinacea	
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	Simvastatin, Lovastatin	Atorvastatin, Rosuvastatin, Pravastatin: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Titrate atorvastatin, pravastatin or rosuvastatin dose carefully and use the lowest necessary dose while monitoring for safety. Pitavastatin: Caution should be exercised when coadministering pitavastatin.
Immunosuppressants	Everolimus	Cyclosporine, Sirolimus, Tacrolimus: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Therapeutic monitoring should be considered.
Inhaled beta agonist	Salmeterol	
Opiates		Methadone: Concentrations may increase with study drug(s). Concentration monitoring is recommended to ensure adequate clinical response; a methadone dose adjustment may be required. Buprenorphine/Naloxone: Concentrations of buprenorphine or its active metabolite may be affected by study drug(s). Careful clinical monitoring is recommended.

Drug Class	Agents Disallowed^a	Use Discouraged or to be Used With Caution^a
PDE-5 inhibitors	Avanafil, Use of any other PDE-5 inhibitor in the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension	Sildenafil, Vardenafil, Tadalafil: It is recommended that a single dose of Sildenafil \leq 25 mg in 48 hours, Vardenafil \leq 2.5 mg in 72 hours, or Tadalafil \leq 10 mg in 72 hours be coadministered.
Platelet aggregation inhibitor	Ticagrelor	
Sedatives/Hypnotics	Midazolam (oral), Triazolam; with the exception of one-time use for procedures	Buspirone, Clorazepate, Diazepam, Estazolam, Flurazepam, Zolpidem: A dose decrease may be needed for these drugs. Coadministration of parenteral midazolam should be done in a setting that ensures close clinical monitoring and appropriate medical management in case of respiratory depression and/or prolonged sedation. Dose reduction for parenteral midazolam should be considered, especially if more than a single dose of midazolam is administered.

^a This list of disallowed concomitant medication or concomitant medications with specific precautions may not be exhaustive. Refer to the current local Prescribing Information for these medications, where available for additional and up to date information.

9. STUDY EVALUATIONS

The Time and Events Schedule summarizes the timing of efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetic measurements applicable to this study. The protocol procedures are described in detail in Sections 9.1.2 through 9.6.

9.1. Study Procedures by Visit

9.1.1. Overview

It is the responsibility of the investigator to follow the screening procedures and ensure that each subject is eligible for the study before enrollment. Please see Sections 5 and 6 for details on randomization and assigned treatment, and Section 9.1.2 for details on pretreatment procedures.

Following the baseline visit (Day 1), subjects will return for study visits at the end of Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48. All study visits are to be scheduled relative to the baseline visit date. Some flexibility in the planning of the visits is allowed, however, the total treatment duration at the end of the treatment period should be 48 weeks. The study visit at Week 2 is to be completed within \pm 2 days of the protocol-specified visit date based on the baseline visit. The study visits through Week 48 are to be completed within \pm 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date. For further details, see Section 9.1.3.

Provided results from the DMC analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive

D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks up to Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months. These study visits should be completed within ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date. For further details, see Section 9.1.4.

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the ESTD visit assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

In addition, a 30-day FU visit will be required for any subject who has an ongoing AE or SAE at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn) and must be scheduled within ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date (for further details, see Section 9.1.5.2).

For laboratory assessments that need to be performed fasted (no food or drinks, except water, for at least 8 hours prior to blood or urine collection) while the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide the necessary sample(s) for the assessments.

9.1.1.1. Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the Time and Events Schedule for the planned timing and frequency of all sample collections. The actual dates and times of sample collection must be recorded in the eCRF or laboratory requisition form.

Instructions for the collection, handling, storage, and shipment of samples are found in the laboratory manual that will be provided.

The total blood volume to be collected from each subject in the treatment phase of this study (from screening through Week 48 visit in the controlled treatment period) is approximately 310 mL. The blood volume per visit in the extension phase will be approximately 37 mL.

Repeat or unscheduled blood samples may be taken for safety reasons or for technical issues with the samples. Additional serum or urine pregnancy tests may be performed, as determined necessary by the investigator or required by local regulation, to establish the absence of pregnancy throughout the study. Findings during these unscheduled visits or assessments need to be reported in the eCRF.

A portion of the plasma samples drawn from all visits (except the screening visit and unscheduled visits) will be frozen and stored. These stored samples may be used by the sponsor or its research partners for HIV-1 genotyping/phenotyping assays, for retesting the amount of HIV-1 in the blood, for measurement of antiviral drug levels in the blood, clinical laboratory testing to provide additional safety data, additional pharmacokinetic testing, or future testing to learn more about how the investigational drug has worked against HIV-1. No human genetic

testing will be performed. See also Section 16.2.5.

9.1.2. Pretreatment Assessments

9.1.2.1. Screening Visit

Subjects will be screened within 30 days before randomization to determine eligibility for participation in the study. The screening period may be extended on a case-by-case basis after discussion and approval by the sponsor. However, no extensions beyond 6 weeks will be allowed. The following evaluations will be performed and documented at screening.

- Obtain written informed consent.
- Obtain medical history including history of HIV-1 disease-related events and prior medications within 30 days of the screening visit.
- Complete physical examination (urogenital/anorectal examinations will be performed at the discretion of the investigator).
- Vital signs measurement (blood pressure and pulse) and weight.
- 12-lead ECG performed supine.
- Height.
- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urine chemistry (quantitative measurement): creatinine, sodium, phosphate, glucose, protein, albumin.
 - Urinalysis by dipstick: specific gravity, pH, glucose, protein, blood, ketones, bilirubin, urobilinogen, nitrite, and leukocyte esterase.
- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Serum pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only). If the test is positive, the subject will not be enrolled.
 - FSH test is required for female subjects who have stopped menstruating for at least 2 years but do not have documentation of ovarian hormonal failure.
 - Chemistry profile: alpha 1-acid glycoprotein (AAG), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), AST, ALT, gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), total bilirubin, direct and indirect bilirubin, total protein, albumin, creatine phosphokinase (CPK), bicarbonate, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), chloride, creatinine, glucose, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, uric acid, and amylase (reflex lipase testing is performed in subjects with total amylase >1.5 x ULN).
 - Cystatin C and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula.
 - eGFR_{cr} ≥50 mL/min according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula for creatinine clearance; for details, see Section 9.5.4.

- Hematology profile: hemoglobin, hematocrit, red blood cell (RBC) count and parameters (mean corpuscular hemoglobin [MCH], MCH concentration and mean corpuscular volume [MCV]), white blood cell (WBC) count with differential (neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils), and platelet count.
 - CD4+ cell count.
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - HBV and HCV testing (HBsAg, HCV antibody, and HCV RNA).
- Review of AEs and concomitant medications.

Retesting of abnormal laboratory values that may lead to exclusion will be allowed once. Retesting will take place during an unscheduled visit in the screening period. The investigator may consider the subject eligible if the previously abnormal laboratory test result is within protocol acceptable range on a repeat testing in the central laboratory.

Subjects meeting all of the inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria will return to the clinic within 30 days after the screening visit for the baseline (Day 1) assessments. Subjects must continue to take their prior ARV treatment regimen up until their scheduled baseline visit.

9.1.2.2. Baseline Visit (Day 1)

The investigator must have received all results from the screening visit before proceeding with the baseline visit. Once eligibility has been confirmed, the investigator will randomize the subject using IWRS prior to or during the baseline visit. The subject must complete all baseline procedures before being dispensed the study drug. The following procedures are to be completed and documented at the baseline visit.

- Review of AEs and changes in concomitant medications.
- Complete physical examination (urogenital/anorectal examinations will be performed at the discretion of the investigator).
- Vital signs measurement (blood pressure and pulse) and weight.
- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urinalysis and urine chemistry (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Urine renal biomarkers (fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to urine collection): RBP and beta-2-microglobulin. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a urine sample for renal biomarkers.
 - Urine pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only). If the urine pregnancy test is positive at baseline, study drug will not be dispensed. The positive result will be confirmed with a serum pregnancy test. If the serum pregnancy test is positive, the subject will not be able to participate.

- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Chemistry profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1). At baseline, glucose will be performed as part of the metabolic profile.
 - Metabolic profile (collected fasted): total, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to have a blood draw for the metabolic assessments.
 - Cystatin C and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula.
 - eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula and the CKD-EPI formula; for details, see Section 9.5.4.
 - Hematology profile.
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - CD4+ cell count.
 - Plasma storage samples for possible additional testing.
 - PBMC storage sample that will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance.
- Study drug dispensation (D/C/F/TAF or bPI + FTC/TDF) in an open-label fashion:
 - Subjects in the investigational treatment arm must initiate dosing with D/C/F/TAF within 24 hours after the baseline visit.
 - Subjects in the control arm should be instructed to continue their current regimen consisting of a bPI + FTC/TDF.
 - Subjects should be counseled regarding the importance of adherence, and be instructed to bring unused medication and empty packaging to the unit at each visit.
- Dispensation of the study medication log booklet, in which subjects should record their missed study medication intakes. Subjects should also be instructed to bring their log booklet at each study visit.

In subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy:

- Bone biomarkers (collected fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to sample collection): C-type collagen sequence (CTX), procollagen type 1 N-terminal propeptide (P1NP), parathyroid hormone (PTH), and 25-hydroxy vitamin D. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a blood sample for bone biomarker assessment.
- DXA scan of spine and hip: The scan is to be performed between the screening and the baseline visit (a window of +2 weeks is allowed) as long as eligibility has been confirmed. A rescan for technical reasons is allowed within 2 weeks.

9.1.3. Treatment Period

After the baseline visit, subjects will return for study visits at the end of Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48 (scheduled relative to the baseline visit date). The time window for the Week 2 visit is ± 2 days, and for the visits through Week 48 is ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date. The total treatment duration at the end of the treatment period should be 48 weeks. The following procedures are to be completed and documented at each visit.

- Review of AEs and changes in concomitant medications.
- Complete physical examination at **Weeks 24 and 48** (urogenital/anorectal examinations will be performed at the discretion of the investigator).
- Symptom-directed physical examination (physical examination of body parts for which symptoms have been reported by the subject) as needed at **Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, and 36**.
- Vital signs measurement (blood pressure and pulse) and weight.
- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urinalysis and urine chemistry (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Urine renal biomarkers (fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to urine collection; if the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a urine sample for renal biomarkers) at **Weeks 2, 4, 12, 24, and 48** (see also Section 9.1.2.2).
 - Urine pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only); positive urine pregnancy tests will be confirmed with a serum test; if this test is positive, the subject will be withdrawn (see also Section 12.4.3).
- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Chemistry profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1). At Weeks 24 and 48, analysis of glucose will be done as part of the fasting metabolic profile and not as part of the chemistry profile.
 - Metabolic profile (including glucose; collected fasted; if the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to have a blood draw for the metabolic assessments) at **Weeks 24 and 48** (see also Section 9.1.2.2).
 - Cystatin C and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula.
 - eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula, and the CKD-EPI formula (for details, see Section 9.5.4).
 - Hematology profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - CD4+ cell count.

- Blood sample for HIV-1 resistance testing. For subjects with confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL and a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL, HIV-1 genotypic resistance test will be performed; phenotypic resistance test may be done upon request of the study virologist.
- Plasma storage sample for possible additional clinical testing.
- PBMC storage sample at **Weeks 24 and 48**, which will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance.
- Pharmacokinetic sample collection for D/C/F/TAF arm only:
 - Blood samples will be collected at **Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48**. The sample will be taken at least 15 minutes postdose if the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit, or at any time during the visit if the dosing time does not coincide with the scheduled study visit.
- Document study drug dispensation and accountability for all study drugs dispensed.
- Checking of the study medication log booklet for review of treatment adherence.

In subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy:

- Bone biomarkers at **Weeks 2, 4, 12, 24 and 48** (collected fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to sample collection): CTX and P1NP. Biomarkers PTH and 25-hydroxy vitamin D will be assessed at **Weeks 24 and 48** only. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a blood sample for bone biomarker assessment.
- DXA scan of spine and hip at **Weeks 24 and 48** (± 10 days). A rescan for technical reasons is allowed within 2 weeks.

9.1.4. Extension Phase

Provided results from the DMC analyses or Week 24 interim analysis does not preclude (further) exposing subjects to D/C/F/TAF, subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm will enter in the extension phase once they have completed their Week 48 visit. In addition, subjects in the control arm will receive the D/C/F/TAF tablet in the extension phase if, according to the investigator they will benefit from it and if all conditions are fulfilled (which includes adequate viral load results). Subjects from the control arm will be required to attend a switch visit at Week 52 to receive D/C/F/TAF. All subjects in the extension phase will have to attend visits every 12 weeks up to Week 96. As from Week 96, all subjects are offered the possibility to continue D/C/F/TAF treatment, if they wish and if they continue to benefit from it, until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development. After Week 96, subjects should attend visits every 6 months. The time window for these visits is ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date.

Subjects from the control arm must have a Week 52 visit (switch visit) to allow providing D/C/F/TAF to subjects likely to benefit from it, based on the investigator's medical judgment. No investigations are foreseen during this visit, except for a blood sample collection to determine plasma HIV-1 RNA for those subjects that had HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL at Week 48 and at the subsequent unscheduled visit. Information on concomitant medications, adherence and any AEs are to be collected during that visit.

In the extension phase, the following evaluations are to be completed and documented at each visit (except for the Week 52 switch visit).

- Review of AEs and changes in concomitant medications.
- Symptom-directed physical examination (physical examination for which symptoms have been reported by the subject) as needed at **Weeks 60, 72, 84, 96 and every 6 months after Week 96**.
- Vital signs measurement (blood pressure and pulse) and weight.
- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urinalysis and urine chemistry (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Urine renal biomarkers (fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to urine collection; if the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a urine sample for renal biomarkers) at **Week 96** only (see also Section 9.1.2.2).
 - Urine pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only); positive urine pregnancy tests will be confirmed with a serum test. If the test is positive, the subject will be withdrawn (see also Section 12.4.3).
- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Chemistry profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Metabolic profile (including glucose; collected fasted; if the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to have a blood draw for the metabolic assessments) at **Week 96** only (see also Section 9.1.2.2).
 - Cystatin C and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula at **Week 96** only.
 - eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula and the CKD-EPI formula (for details, see Section 9.5.4).
 - Hematology profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - CD4+ cell count.
 - Blood sample for HIV-1 resistance testing. For subjects with confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL and with a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL, HIV-1 genotypic

resistance test will be performed; phenotypic resistance test may be done upon request of the study virologist.

- Plasma storage sample for possible additional clinical testing at **Week 96** only.
- PBMC storage sample at **Week 96** only, which will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance.
- Document study drug dispensation and accountability for all study drugs dispensed.

In subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy:

- Bone biomarkers at **Week 96** (collected fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to sample collection): CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a blood sample for bone biomarker assessment.
- DXA scan of spine and hip at Week 96 (± 10 days). A rescan for technical reasons is allowed within 2 weeks.

9.1.5. Posttreatment Assessments

9.1.5.1. Early Study Treatment Discontinuation Visit

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the ESTD assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

Any evaluations at the ESTD visit showing abnormal results indicating that there is a possible or probable causal relationship with study drug, need to be followed (as often as deemed prudent by the investigator) until satisfactory clinical resolution or stabilization.

The following procedures are to be completed and documented.

- Review of AEs and changes in concomitant medications.
- Complete physical examination (urogenital/anorectal examinations will be performed at the discretion of the investigator).
- Vital signs measurement (blood pressure and pulse) and weight.
- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urinalysis and urine chemistry (see also Section [9.1.2.1](#)).
 - Urine renal biomarkers: required if the last test was more than 12 weeks before the ESTD visit (fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to urine collection; if the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a urine sample for renal biomarkers) (see also Section [9.1.2.2](#)).

- Urine pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only); positive urine pregnancy tests will be confirmed with a serum test. If the test is positive, see Section 12.4.3 for the procedure to follow.
- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Chemistry profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula, and the CKD-EPI formula (for details, see Section 9.5.4).
 - Hematology profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - CD4+ cell count.
 - Blood sample for HIV-1 resistance testing.
 - Plasma storage sample for possible additional clinical testing.
 - PBMC storage sample that will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance.
- Pharmacokinetic sample collection for D/C/F/TAF arm only.
- Document study drug accountability for all study drugs dispensed.

In subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy:

- Bone biomarkers (collected fasted, ie, no food or drinks, except water, at least 8 hours prior to sample collection): CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D. If the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide a blood sample for bone biomarker assessment.
- DXA scan of spine and hip: only to be performed at ESTF if the last scan is more than 12 weeks from the date of the ESTD visit and the ESTD visit takes place before Week 48.

9.1.5.2. 30-Day Follow-Up Visit

A 30-day FU visit will be required for any subject who has an ongoing AE or SAE at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn).

A time window of ± 7 days of the protocol-specified visit date may be used for this 30-day FU visit. The following evaluations are to be completed and documented.

- Review of AEs and changes in concomitant medications.
- Symptom-directed physical examination (physical examination for which symptoms have been reported by the subject) as needed.
- Weight.

- Midstream urine sample collection for the following laboratory procedures:
 - Urinalysis and urine chemistry (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Urine pregnancy test (females of childbearing potential only); positive urine pregnancy tests will be confirmed with a serum test. If the test is positive, see Section 12.4.3 for the procedure to follow.
- Blood sample collection for the following laboratory analyses:
 - Chemistry profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula, and the CKD-EPI formula (for details, see Section 9.5.4).
 - Hematology profile (see also Section 9.1.2.1).
 - Plasma HIV-1 RNA.
 - CD4+ cell count.

9.2. Efficacy Evaluations

9.2.1. Antiviral Efficacy and Immunologic Change

Samples for determination of plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load and immunologic parameters will be taken at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

Plasma viral load levels will be measured using a validated assay, which will be conducted by the central laboratory.

Immunologic change will be determined by changes in CD4+ cell count (absolute and %).

Changes in viral load, changes in CD4+ cell counts (either decreases or increases), or detected resistance will be part of the efficacy analysis and should not be reported as (S)AE.

9.2.2. Resistance Determinations

Samples for HIV-1 genotypic/phenotypic resistance testing, as well as a PBMC sample will be taken at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

For subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL at a scheduled or unscheduled visit; confirmative testing 2 to 4 weeks after the date of initial viral load result of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL, or last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL) and with a HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL, HIV-1 genotypic resistance testing will be performed on the confirmed rebound sample if HIV-1 RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL or on a following visit with HIV-1 RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL. Other time points may still be analyzed if deemed necessary by the protocol virologist. Phenotypic resistance testing may be done upon request of the study virologist. For further details on the management of virologic rebound, see Section 9.3.

PBMC samples will be taken for storage and will only be analyzed if deemed necessary by the study virologist to characterize archived viral resistance

9.3. Management of Virologic Rebound

Subjects will be considered to have virologic rebound if they have a confirmed (2 consecutive tests) HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL at a scheduled or unscheduled visit after maintaining HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL.

Subjects with HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL will be managed as follows:

- If a single viral load measurement is ≥ 50 copies/mL after having previously been < 50 copies/mL, subjects should be contacted preferably within 48 hours to assess potential causes (eg, active substance abuse, depression, other intercurrent illnesses, lack of adherence) and adequate intervention should be provided (eg, additional adherence counselling). HIV-1 RNA testing should be repeated at a scheduled or unscheduled visit 2 to 4 weeks after the date of the initial viral load result of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL.
- Upon confirmation of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL, potential causes of virologic rebound should be documented. Assessment should include adherence, concomitant medication, and comorbidities (eg, active substance abuse, depression, other intercurrent illnesses, lack of adherence).
- If virologic rebound is confirmed at the scheduled or unscheduled visit and the HIV-1 RNA value is ≥ 400 copies/mL, the blood sample from that visit or a following visit with HIV-1 RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL will be used for HIV-1 genotypic testing. Phenotypic resistance testing may be done upon request of the study virologist (see also Section 9.2.2).
- If genotypic/phenotypic resistance to study drugs is determined, study drugs may be discontinued at the discretion of the investigator. In case of early discontinuation, and HIV-1 RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL, an HIV-1 genotypic resistance report, if available, will be forwarded to the investigator in order to assist in the selection of a new ARV regimen.
- If no resistance is detected from genotypic/phenotypic testing, the subject may remain on study drug and the viral load will be further monitored. Genotype/phenotype testing at other time points may be requested if deemed necessary by the protocol virologist. Investigators should carefully evaluate the benefits and risks of remaining on study drug for each individual subject and document this assessment in the on-site medical record. Investigators who opt to discontinue study drugs for an individual subject must discuss this with the sponsor's medical monitor prior to study drug discontinuation.

A schematic overview of the guidance for management of subjects who meet the criteria for virologic rebound is provided in [Attachment 1](#).

9.4. Safety Evaluations

The study will include the following evaluations of safety and tolerability according to the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule: AE reporting, clinical laboratory tests (including biochemistry, hematology, urinalysis, urine chemistry, and renal biomarkers), vital signs, physical examinations (complete or symptom-directed), and bone biomarkers and DXA scans of spine and hip (only for subjects participating in the substudy). These protocol

procedures are described in Sections 9.4.1 through 9.4.5. In addition to these measurements, guidelines for the management of toxicities are described in Section 9.5.

Any clinically relevant abnormalities occurring at screening (from signing the ICF) and any clinically relevant changes occurring during the study must be recorded in the AE section of the eCRF.

Clinical events and clinically significant laboratory abnormalities will be graded according to the Division of AIDS (DAIDS) grading table (see [Attachment 2](#)).

Any evaluations showing abnormal results at any time during the study will be followed until satisfactory clinical resolution or stabilization. All grade 3 and grade 4 laboratory abnormalities and laboratory abnormalities resulting in an increase of 2 DAIDS grades from baseline will be followed until return to baseline or within 1 grade from baseline (ie, \leq grade 2) (for further details, see Section 9.5.1).

Any evaluations at the ESTD visit showing abnormal results indicating that there is a possible causal relationship with study drug, need to be followed by the investigator (as often as deemed prudent) until satisfactory clinical resolution or stabilization. Certain long-term AEs of ARV therapy cannot be followed to resolution within the setting of this protocol; in these cases follow-up will be the responsibility of the treating physician, which will be agreed upon with the sponsor's medical monitor.

9.4.1. Adverse Events/HIV-related Events

At each visit, from signing of the ICF, subjects will be asked about any untoward medical occurrences, and these will be recorded as AEs in the AE section of the eCRF. For detailed definitions and reporting procedures of AEs, please see Section 12.

Special attention will be paid to those subjects who discontinue the study for an AE, or who experience a severe AE (at least grade 3), or an SAE. For reported HIV events, further details will be recorded if these events are AIDS-defining illnesses (see World Health Organization [WHO] Clinical Staging of HIV/AIDS, [Attachment 3](#)). For subjects experiencing specific AEs, toxicity management should be done as described in Section 9.5.

9.4.2. Clinical Laboratory Tests

Blood samples for biochemistry, hematology and serum pregnancy testing (females only, at screening only or if urine pregnancy test is positive), and a urine sample for urinalysis by dipstick, urine chemistry, renal biomarkers, and urine pregnancy testing (except at screening) will be collected at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

For laboratory assessments that need to be performed fasted while the subject has not fasted prior to the visit, the visit may proceed, but the subject must return within 72 hours in a fasted state to provide the necessary sample(s) for the assessments.

All clinical laboratory testing will be performed by the central laboratory and results will be sent to the investigator. The investigator must review the laboratory report, document this review, and

record any clinically relevant findings at screening and changes occurring during the study in the AE section of the eCRF (see also Section 12.2). The laboratory reports must be filed with the source documents.

The central laboratory will send the investigator and the sponsor an alert form whenever a grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormality (see Attachment 2) has been observed. In case a grade 3 or grade 4 laboratory abnormality occurs, a confirmatory test should be performed preferably within 72 hours after the results have become available, before study medication interruption or discontinuation unless such delay is not consistent with good medical practice.

If a grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormality is well documented prior to the start of the study and is not considered a safety concern by investigator, a confirmatory retest is not mandatory. The following laboratory abnormalities do not warrant mandatory confirmation:

- Asymptomatic grade 3 or grade 4 glucose elevations in subjects with pre-existing diabetes;
- Asymptomatic grade 3 or grade 4 triglyceride or cholesterol elevations.

For further details on the management of grade 3 or 4 laboratory toxicities, see Section 9.5.1 and Attachment 4.

The following tests will be performed by the central laboratory:

- Urine chemistry panel: creatinine, sodium, phosphate, glucose, protein, albumin; (quantitative measurement).
- Urinalysis by dipstick: specific gravity, pH, glucose, protein, blood, ketones, bilirubin, urobilinogen, nitrite, and leukocyte esterase.

If dipstick result is abnormal, flow cytometry will be used to measure sediment. In case of discordance between the dipstick results and the flow cytometric results, the sediment will be examined microscopically. In the microscopic examination, observations other than the presence of WBC, RBC and casts may also be reported by the laboratory.

- Urine renal biomarkers: RBP and beta-2-microglobulin (collected fasted).
- Cystatin C.
- Serum Chemistry panel: ALP, AST, ALT, GGT, total bilirubin, direct and indirect bilirubin, total protein, albumin, CPK, bicarbonate, BUN, chloride, creatinine, glucose, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, uric acid, and amylase (reflex lipase testing is performed in subjects with total amylase >1.5 x ULN), and AAG.

At baseline, Weeks 24, 48, and every 24 weeks during the extension phase, analyses of glucose will be done as part of the fasting metabolic assessments and not as part of the chemistry profile.

For the calculation of eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault and CKD-EPI formulas, and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula see Section 9.5.4; the eGFR calculations will be performed by the central laboratory.

- Metabolic panel: total, HDL and LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, glucose; (collected fasted).
- Hematology panel: hemoglobin, hematocrit, RBC count and parameters (MCH, MCH concentration and MCV), WBC count with differential (neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils), and platelet count.
- Pregnancy testing: The screening sample for biochemistry will include a serum pregnancy test for all female subjects of childbearing potential; a urine pregnancy test will be performed at all other visits. Positive urine pregnancy tests will be confirmed with a serum pregnancy test. FSH testing is required for female subjects who have stopped menstruating for at least 2 years but do not have documentation of ovarian hormonal failure. The results of the serum and urine pregnancy tests should be recorded in the eCRF and in the subject's medical records.
- Hepatitis testing: A sample will be taken for HBV and HCV testing (HBsAg, HCV RNA, and HCV antibody) at screening. Whenever clinically relevant, the investigator can request additional tests at other visits.
- Bone biomarkers: CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D (collected fasted) (only for subjects participating in the bone investigation substudy).
- In addition, in case of rash safety blood samples need to be taken, and are to be processed by the central laboratory. For details on rash management, see Section 9.5.2.

9.4.3. Electrocardiogram

A local ECG will be taken locally at screening to determine subject eligibility for participation in the study.

During the collection of ECGs, subjects should be in a quiet setting without distractions (eg, no television or cell phones). Subjects should rest in a supine position for at least 5 minutes before ECG collection and should refrain from talking or moving arms or legs.

Twelve-lead ECGs will be recorded until 4 regular consecutive complexes are available so that the different ECG intervals (RR if available, PR, QRS and QT) and heart rate can be measured. The QT intervals will be corrected for heart rate according to Bazett's (QTcB) and Fridericia's (QTcF) QT corrections.^{5,14}

Any clinically relevant findings at screening must be recorded in the AE section of the eCRF.

9.4.4. Vital Signs

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP, DBP), pulse rate (supine after at least 5 minutes rest), and weight will be recorded in a quiet setting without distractions, at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

Blood pressure and pulse/heart rate measurements will be assessed with a completely automated device if possible. Manual techniques will be used only if an automated device is not available.

To obtain the actual body weight, subjects should be weighed lightly clothed.

Any clinically relevant findings at screening and changes occurring during the study must be recorded in the AE section of the eCRF.

9.4.5. Physical Examination

Complete physical examinations, or symptom-directed physical examinations (physical examination for which symptoms have been reported by the subject) as needed, will be performed at the time points in the Time and Events Schedule.

A complete physical examination includes skin and mucous membranes, lymph nodes, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, abdomen, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, musculoskeletal system, genitourinary system and head-neck examination. Urogenital or anorectal examination will be performed at the discretion of the investigator if clinically relevant. Subjects should be undressed during these complete physical examinations, which should be performed by a licensed medical doctor, a physician's assistant or a nurse practitioner in accordance with local guidelines.

The height should be measured barefooted at the screening visit.

Any clinically relevant findings at screening and changes occurring during the study must be recorded in the AE section of the eCRF.

9.4.6. Bone investigation substudy

A bone investigation substudy will be performed at selected study sites, to assess bone biomarkers and DXA scans, in approximately 300 subjects (200 in the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm versus 100 in the control arm) who provide informed consent for the substudy.

DXA scans will be performed in subjects participating in the DXA substudy, provided that all necessary local regulatory authority and ethics committee approvals have been obtained. DXA scans will be performed at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule and will cover the spine and hip to measure changes in BMD.

A complete description of the procedures for the DXA scans will be provided in the DXA manual.

Reading of the DXA scans will be performed centrally and results will be sent to the investigator. The investigator must review the DXA scan report, document this review and record any clinically relevant findings at baseline and changes occurring during the study in the AE section of the eCRF. The DXA scan reports must be filed with the source documents. For the management of potential bone toxicity, see Section 9.5.5.

In subjects participating in the DXA substudy, blood will be collected for assessment of bone biomarkers (including CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D) at the time points specified in the Time and Events Schedule.

9.5. Toxicity Management

The toxicity management guidelines in this section are applicable throughout the entire study, including the screening period and the 48-week treatment period. In addition, it is strongly recommended that investigators follow these guidelines and apply the same safety measures for subjects in the 48-week extension phase.

A subject will not be excluded from the study in case a treatment interruption is needed during the screening period because of the toxicity management guidelines. The baseline visit can take place as soon as the toxicity has resolved.

General guidance for the management of toxicities is provided in Section 9.5.1. Guidance for specific toxicities is provided in Sections 9.5.2 through 9.5.9. Please, see also Sections 9.4 and 12 for information on procedures concerning the measurement and reporting of clinically relevant abnormalities and toxicities.

Any questions regarding toxicity management should be directed to the sponsor's medical monitor.

9.5.1. General Guidance for the Management of Clinical Events and Laboratory Abnormalities

Grade 1 and 2

Continue study medication at the discretion of the investigator.

Grade 3

- For a grade 3 clinical event or clinically relevant laboratory abnormality, study medication may be continued if the event is considered to be unrelated to study medication.
- For a grade 3 clinical event, or clinically relevant laboratory abnormality confirmed by repeat testing (see Section 9.4.2), that is considered to be related to study medication, study medication should be withheld until the toxicity returns to baseline or within 1 grade from baseline, ie, \leq grade 2.

Mandatory confirmation is not warranted for asymptomatic grade 3 glucose elevations in subjects with pre-existing diabetes, and asymptomatic grade 3 triglyceride or cholesterol elevations.

- If a laboratory abnormality recurs to \geq grade 3 following rechallenge with study medication and is considered related to be to study medication, study medication should be permanently discontinued and the subject managed according to local practice. Recurrence of laboratory abnormalities considered unrelated to study medication may not require permanent discontinuation.

Grade 4

- For a grade 4 clinical event or clinically relevant laboratory abnormality confirmed by repeat testing (see Section 9.4.2), that is considered to be related to study medication, study medication should be permanently discontinued and the subject managed according to local practice. The subject should be followed as clinically indicated until the laboratory abnormality returns to baseline or is otherwise explained, whichever occurs first. A clinically relevant grade 4 laboratory abnormality that is not confirmed upon repeat testing should be managed according to the algorithm for the new toxicity grade.

Mandatory confirmation is not warranted for asymptomatic grade 4 glucose elevations in subjects with pre-existing diabetes, and asymptomatic grade 4 triglyceride or cholesterol elevations.

- Study medication may be continued without dose interruption for a clinically nonrelevant grade 4 laboratory abnormalities (eg, grade 4 CPK after strenuous exercise, or triglyceride elevation that is nonfasting or that can be medically managed), or a clinical event considered unrelated to study medication.

When restarting study medication following resolution of a clinical event or clinically relevant laboratory abnormality, the study drugs may need to be restarted at full dose or (in the control arm) at modified dose, which is dependent upon discussion with the sponsor's medical monitor.

A schematic overview of these guidelines is provided in [Attachment 4](#) for clinically relevant laboratory toxicities.

9.5.2. Cutaneous Events/Rash

DRV is a sulfonamide. Subjects who previously experienced a sulfonamide allergy will be allowed to enter the study. To date, no potential for cross-sensitivity between drugs in the sulfonamide class and DRV has been identified.

Cutaneous events/rash should be captured in the AE section of the eCRF.

Management will be at the discretion of the investigator, taking into account the following protocol-defined procedures (see also [Table 3](#)), and should follow generally accepted medical standards. Cetirizine, levocetirizine, topical corticosteroids, and antipruritic agents will be allowed at the investigator's discretion for treatment of all grades of rashes.

Grade 1 and 2 Cutaneous Reaction/Rash

A grade 1 cutaneous reaction/rash is defined as localized rash.

A grade 2 cutaneous reaction/rash is defined as diffuse rash or target lesions.

Subjects experiencing a grade 1 or 2 rash or cutaneous event may continue treatment, or have their study medication interrupted at the investigator's discretion. Safety sampling (to be processed by the central laboratory) at the time of the rash and clinical follow-up for these AEs will be at the discretion of the investigator, however, close clinical follow-up is recommended to monitor for any progression of the AE.

Grade 3 and 4 Cutaneous Reaction/Rash

A grade 3 cutaneous reaction/rash is defined as:

- Diffuse rash and vesicles or limited number of bullae or superficial ulceration of mucous membrane limited to 1 site;

For the purpose of this protocol, the sponsor considers qualifying as a grade 3 rash the following:

- Cutaneous reaction/rash with at least 1 of the following:
 - elevations of ALT/AST >2 x baseline but ≥ 5 x ULN;
 - fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 100°F ;
 - serum sickness-like reaction;
 - eosinophil count $>1,000/\text{mm}^3$.
- The syndromes of Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) and Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP).

A grade 4 cutaneous reaction/rash is defined as:

- Extensive or generalized bullous lesions;
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS);
- Ulceration of mucous membrane involving at least 2 distinct mucosal sites;
- TEN.

Subjects experiencing a grade 3 or 4 rash or cutaneous event must have their study medication discontinued. Referral to a dermatologist and biopsy are required for these events preferably within 24 hours after the site becomes aware of the cutaneous event/rash.

Safety testing (to be processed by the central laboratory) of the following parameters is required to determine possible liver or systemic abnormalities: ALT, AST, bilirubin (total, direct and indirect), creatinine and a hematology profile. Close clinical follow-up and appropriate medical intervention should be instituted for these events; daily follow-up is recommended for 5 days from the onset of the event to monitor for progression of the event and weekly afterwards as long

as grade 3 or 4 rash is present. Once grade 3 or 4 rash has resolved to \leq grade 2 rash, follow-up should be done according to the instructions for grade 1 or 2 rash.

Table 3: Summary of Cutaneous Reaction/Rash Follow-up

DAIDS Toxicity Grade	Definitions	Investigator Action
Grade 1	Localized rash	Subject may continue study medication
Grade 2	Diffuse rash Target lesions	Subject may continue study medication
Grade 3	Diffuse rash and vesicles or limited number of bullae or superficial ulcerations of mucous membrane limited to 1 site For the purpose of this protocol, the sponsor considers qualifying as a grade 3 rash the following: Cutaneous reaction/rash with at least 1 of the following: - Elevations in ALT and/or AST (>2 x baseline but \geq 5 x ULN) - Fever \geq 38°C or 100 F - Serum sickness-like reaction - Eosinophils >1000/mm ³ The syndromes of Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) and Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis (AGEP)	Permanently discontinue study medication Referral to a dermatologist and biopsy, preferably within 24 hours after the site becomes aware of the cutaneous event/rash Laboratory assessments need to be performed
Grade 4	Extensive or generalized bullous lesions SJS Ulceration of mucous membrane involving at least 2 distinct mucosal sites TEN	Permanently discontinue study medication Referral to a dermatologist and biopsy, preferably within 24 hours after the site becomes aware of the cutaneous event/rash Laboratory assessments need to be performed

9.5.3. Acute Systemic Allergic Reaction

Management will be at the discretion of the investigator, taking into account the following protocol-defined procedures (see also [Table 4](#)), and should follow generally accepted medical standards.

Grade 1

A grade 1 acute systemic allergic reaction is defined as localized urticaria (wheals) with no medical intervention indicated.

Subjects may continue study medication or have their study medication interrupted at the investigator's discretion. The subject should be advised to contact the investigator immediately if there is any worsening of the pruritus, or if any systemic signs or symptoms develop.

Antihistamines or topical corticosteroids or antipruritic agents may be prescribed as long as these are in line with the (dis)allowed medications as indicated in Section 8 or the local Prescribing Information of the ARVs.

Grade 2

A grade 2 acute systemic allergic reaction is defined as localized urticaria with medical intervention indicated, or mild angioedema with no intervention indicated.

Subjects may continue study medication or have their study medication interrupted at the investigator's discretion. If there is any worsening of the allergic reaction, the subject should be advised to contact the investigator immediately and to discontinue study medications. Antihistamines or topical corticosteroids or antipruritic agents may be prescribed as supportive care as long as these are in line with the (dis)allowed medications as indicated in Section 8 or the local Prescribing Information of the ARVs.

Grade 3

A grade 3 acute systemic allergic reaction is defined as generalized urticaria, or angioedema with intervention indicated or symptoms of mild bronchospasm.

Subjects will permanently discontinue study medication. Subjects will be treated as clinically appropriate. Standard management should be undertaken.

Grade 4

A grade 4 acute systemic allergic reaction is defined as acute anaphylaxis, or life-threatening bronchospasm, or laryngeal edema.

Subjects will permanently discontinue study medication. Subjects will be treated as clinically appropriate. Standard management should be undertaken.

Table 4: Summary of Allergic Reaction Follow-up

DAIDS Toxicity Grade	Definitions	Investigator Action
Grade 1	Localized urticaria (wheals) with no medical intervention indicated	Subject may continue study medication
Grade 2	Localized urticaria with intervention indicated, or mild angioedema with no intervention indicated	Subject may continue study medication
Grade 3	Generalized urticaria, or angioedema with intervention indicated, or symptoms of mild bronchospasm	Permanently discontinue study medication
Grade 4	Acute anaphylaxis, or life-threatening bronchospasm, or laryngeal edema	Permanently discontinue study medication

9.5.4. Potential Renal Toxicity

Estimated glomerular filtration rate for creatinine clearance (eGFR_{cr} calculated according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula and the CKD-EPI formula), and eGFR for cystatin C clearance (eGFR_{cyst} calculated according to the CKD-EPI formula) will be followed postbaseline during the treatment phase of the study. The eGFRs calculations will be performed and provided to the investigator by the central laboratory.

During the extension phase of the study, eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula for creatinine clearance will be monitored. All subjects with eGFR_{cr} <50 mL/min must have serum creatinine re-measured preferably within 3 calendar days of receipt of results. At the time of this repeat serum creatinine assessment, cystatin C will also be measured and the eGFR_{cyst} will be calculated and compared with the baseline measurement.

- eGFR_{cr} according to the Cockcroft-Gault formula:¹¹

$$\text{Male: } \frac{(140 - \text{age in years}) \times (\text{weight in kg})}{72 \times (\text{serum creatinine in mg/dL})} = \text{eGFR}_{\text{cr}} \text{ (mL/min)}$$

$$\text{Female: } \frac{(140 - \text{age in years}) \times (\text{weight in kg})}{72 \times (\text{serum creatinine in mg/dL})} \times 0.85 = \text{eGFR}_{\text{cr}} \text{ (mL/min)}$$

- eGFR_{cr} and eGFR_{cyst} according to the CKD-EPI formula:¹⁹

eGFR_{cr}

$$\text{Female: } \text{Scr} \leq 0.7 \text{ mg/dL} \quad 144 \times (\text{Scr}/0.7)^{-0.329} \times 0.993^{\text{age}}$$

$$\text{Scr} > 0.7 \text{ mg/dL} \quad 144 \times (\text{Scr}/0.7)^{-1.209} \times 0.993^{\text{age}}$$

$$\text{Male: } \text{Scr} \leq 0.9 \text{ mg/dL} \quad 141 \times (\text{Scr}/0.9)^{-0.411} \times 0.993^{\text{age}}$$

$$\text{Scr} > 0.9 \text{ mg/dL} \quad 141 \times (\text{Scr}/0.9)^{-1.209} \times 0.993^{\text{age}}$$

eGFR_{cyst}

$$\text{Scyst} \leq 0.8 \text{ mg/L} \quad 133 \times (\text{Scyst}/0.8)^{-0.499} \times 0.996^{\text{age}} [\times 0.932 \text{ if female}]$$

$$\text{Scyst} > 0.8 \text{ mg/L} \quad 133 \times (\text{Scyst}/0.8)^{-1.328} \times 0.996^{\text{age}} [\times 0.932 \text{ if female}]$$

Scr = serum creatinine (mg/dL), Scyst = serum cystatin C (mg/L)

Any subjects who have an eGFR_{cr} (by Cockcroft-Gault) <50 mL/min, and who also experience >20% reduction in eGFR_{cyst} (by CKD-EPI) from baseline, or who have other clinical and/or laboratory evidence of acute renal failure will be discussed with the sponsor's medical monitor and may permanently discontinue study drugs. For subjects with eGFR_{cr} <50 mL/min who are not discontinued based on toxicity management procedures above and considered to have stable renal function per principal investigator and medical monitor, it is not mandatory to repeat eGFR assessments within 3 days.

All subjects with negative or trace proteinuria at baseline who develop >1+ proteinuria on urinalysis must have a urinalysis repeated, with a concurrent urine chemistry, within 2 weeks of receipt of results. Upon confirmation of proteinuria, subjects will be asked to return to the clinic for a scheduled or unscheduled FU visit. It is recommended that the investigator contact the sponsor's medical monitor to discuss if further consultation with a nephrologist is clinically warranted.

Once an individual subject has developed any of these renal changes and the above management guidelines have been applied, it is not necessary to further unscheduled repeat evaluations if it is determined that it is safe for the subject to continue on treatment with standard visits as described in the protocol.

For subjects who are randomized to the control arm, please refer to the local Prescribing Information of Truvada® with regard to dose adjustment or treatment discontinuation in case of renal impairment.³⁴

9.5.5. Potential Bone Toxicity

As there is uncertainty surrounding the clinical significance and management of decreases in BMD for HIV-1 positive patients, the sponsor recommends that any subject who has a DXA scan that demonstrates a decrease from baseline of >5% in the spine region or >7% in the hip region should be followed per local medical practice at the discretion of the investigator.

9.5.6. Potential Posterior Uveitis Cases

In a 9-month toxicology study conducted in dogs, some animals administered the highest dose of TAF (12-18 mg/kg) had minimal mononuclear cell infiltration in the posterior uvea, considered secondary to general debilitation; this finding did not occur in animals given lower doses and it has not occurred in other animal studies. This preclinical finding has also not been observed in humans where the dose is much lower, nor have there been reports of posterior uveitis in human clinical studies. More than 3,000 HIV-positive subjects have been exposed to TAF as part of the Phase 2 and 3 E/C/F/TAF clinical development program by GSI and no AEs consistent with posterior uveitis in humans have been reported. Nonetheless, if subjects develop signs or symptoms of posterior uveitis –which include notable eye pain or redness, reduced visual acuity, or “floaters”- investigators in this study should inform the sponsor's medical monitor and determine, based on their medical judgment the need for prompt referral of the subject for specialized ophthalmologic evaluation including dilated funduscopy, and if required, optical coherence tomography.

9.5.7. Hyperglycemia

Grade 3: 13.89–27.75 mmol/L (>250-500 mg/dL)

Grade 4: >27.75 mmol/L (> 500 mg/dL)

Toxicity management decisions should be based on fasted results. If elevated glucose levels are from a nonfasted blood draw, the draw must be repeated after an 8-hour fast.

Subjects who experienced asymptomatic glucose elevations of grade 3 and subjects with pre-existing diabetes who experienced asymptomatic glucose elevations of grade 4 may continue study medications unless clinical assessment foresees an immediate health risk to the subject. Appropriate clinical management of hyperglycemia must be started in a timely fashion if applicable. Subjects with persistent grade 3 or 4 glucose elevations despite appropriate anti-hyperglycemic treatment should permanently discontinue study treatment.

9.5.8. Hypertriglyceridemia and Hypercholesterolemia

Hypertriglyceridemia: Grade 3: 5.7-11.4 mmol/L (>500-<1,000 mg/dL)

Grade 4: >11.4 mmol/L (>1,000 mg/dL)

Hypercholesterolemia: Grade 3: ≥ 7.77 mmol/L (>300 mg/L)

Grade 4: Not applicable

Toxicity management decisions should be based on fasted results. If elevated lipid levels are from a nonfasted blood draw, the draw must be repeated after an 8-hour fast.

Subjects who experienced asymptomatic triglyceride or cholesterol elevations of grade 3 or 4 may continue study medications unless clinical assessment foresees an immediate health risk to the subject.

Hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia should be treated according to the specific guidelines for treating HIV-positive subjects (see [Attachment 5](#)). Current treatment guidelines specify different lipid thresholds for intervention for different degrees of cardiovascular risk. The presence or absence of other significant cardiovascular risk factors, which include smoking, age, family history of premature cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, low HDL cholesterol, and prior history of cardiovascular disease should be taken into account. Appropriate clinical management of hyperlipidemia in the setting of HIV disease should be started in a timely fashion if applicable.

9.5.9. Lipodystrophy/Fat Redistribution/Body Changes

Investigators are requested to avoid using the term ‘lipodystrophy acquired’ or ‘fat redistribution’ to describe and report body fat abnormalities, as these terms are not descriptive nor fully accurate. The different symptoms and gradings are listed in the DAIDS grading table (see [Attachment 2](#)) under Endocrine/Metabolic. The following terms are included: lipohypertrophy, lipoatrophy and gynecomastia.

Although metabolic abnormalities such as hyperlipidemia or hyperglycemia are often associated with body changes, these events should be recorded separately at AE reporting.

9.6. Pharmacokinetic Evaluations

9.6.1. Evaluations

Pharmacokinetic assessments (sparse sampling) will be performed for all subjects randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of DRV. The pharmacokinetic samples may also be used for evaluation of the pharmacokinetics of COBI, FTC, TAF, and/or TFV, if deemed necessary, upon request of the study pharmacologist.

Single sparse blood samples will be collected on the Weeks 2 through 48 visits and the ESTD visit if applicable. Samples should be taken at least 15 minutes postdose if the regular dosing time coincides with the study visit or at any time during the visit if the dosing time does not coincide with the scheduled study visit.

All samples for pharmacokinetic analyses will be collected, identified and handled according to the laboratory manual. Exact dates and times of blood sampling, intake time of investigational medication, and whether this was taken with an accompanying meal, for the last 2 doses of investigational medication prior to the pharmacokinetic sampling must be recorded in the eCRF.

Pharmacokinetics of the ARVs in the control arm may also be evaluated (for which stored plasma samples may be used; see Section 9.1.1.1), if deemed necessary and upon request of the study pharmacologist.

9.6.2. Analytical Procedures

Plasma concentrations of DRV will be analyzed by the bioanalytical laboratory contracted by and under the supervision of the sponsor, using validated high-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectroscopy (LC-MS/MS) methods. The bioanalyses will be performed in batches. Determination of the plasma concentrations of COBI, FTC, TAF, and/or TFV or ARVs in the control arm may be done upon sponsor's request, using validated methods, in a similar manner.

A description of the assays and validation data will be included in separate reports.

Results of bioanalyses will not be made available to the investigators.

9.6.3. Pharmacokinetic Parameters

Based on the individual plasma concentration-time data, using the actual dose taken and the actual intake and sampling times, the following pharmacokinetic parameters may be derived using population pharmacokinetic modeling and Bayesian feedback, if appropriate population pharmacokinetic models are available.

- C_{0h} and AUC_{24h} for DRV;
- C_{0h} or C_{Xh} and AUC_{24h} for COBI, FTC, TAF, and/or TFV, or AUC_{12h}/AUC_{24h} as applicable for ARVs in the control arm, if deemed necessary, upon request of the study pharmacologist.

10. SUBJECT COMPLETION/WITHDRAWAL

10.1. Completion

In the period up to Week 96, subjects will be considered to have completed study treatment if he or she has continued study medication intake up to Week 96 and has completed assessments at Week 96. Subjects who prematurely discontinue study treatment for any reason before completion of the 96-week treatment period will not be considered to have completed treatment.

In the period after Week 96, subjects will be considered to have completed study treatment if he or she continued study medication intake until D/C/F/TAF becomes commercially available and is reimbursed, or can be accessed through another source in the country where he/she is living, or until the sponsor terminates clinical development and has completed assessments until that point. Subjects who prematurely discontinue study treatment for any reason before that point, will not be considered to have completed the post Week 96 D/C/F/TAF treatment period.

10.2. Withdrawal From the Study

A subject will be withdrawn from the study for any of the following reasons:

- Lost to follow-up.
- Withdrawal of consent.
- Subject request to stop study treatment for any reason.
- The investigator or sponsor believes (eg, for safety or tolerability reasons such as an AE, or for efficacy reasons) it is in the best interest of the subject to stop study treatment. The sponsor should be contacted for further discussion and final decision.
- Unacceptable toxicity, as defined in the toxicity management Section 9.5 of this protocol.
- Toxicity that, in the judgment of the investigator, compromises the ability to continue study-specific procedures.
- Pregnancy has been determined in participating female subjects.
- The subject develops clinical hepatitis.
- Discontinuation of the study at the request of the sponsor, DMC, the concerned regulatory agency or Independent Ethics Committee (IEC)/ Institutional Review Board (IRB).

A subject's study treatment may be discontinued if:

- An SAE occurs
- The subject fails to comply with the protocol or study staff requirements
- The subject starts disallowed treatment

- Intercurrent illness that would, in the judgment of the investigator, affect assessments of clinical status to a significant degree
- The subject demonstrates virologic rebound; see also Section 9.3.

If an investigator considers withdrawing a subject from study treatment for 1 of the above reasons, he /she should contact the sponsor for further discussion and final decision, unless the medical condition requires immediate action that cannot await contact with the sponsor.

Subjects who prematurely discontinue or change study treatment during the treatment phase (from Day 1 to Week 48) or during the extension phase (only between Week 48 and 96) will be required to complete the ESTD assessments within 72 hours of stopping/changing study treatment.

In addition, a 30-day follow-up (FU) visit will be required for any subject has an ongoing AE or SAE at the time of his/her last study visit (unless consent is withdrawn).

If a subject is lost to follow-up, every reasonable effort must be made by the study-site personnel to contact the subject and determine the reason for discontinuation/withdrawal. The measures taken to follow up must be documented.

When a subject withdraws before completing the study, the reason for withdrawal is to be documented in the eCRF and the source document, at the final evaluation the Trial Termination section of the eCRF must be completed. Study drug assigned to the withdrawn subject may not be assigned to another subject. Subjects who withdraw will not be replaced.

Subjects who withdraw consent from the bone investigation substudy (see Section 16.2.3) can still continue to participate in the main study.

Withdrawal From the Use of Samples in Future Research

The subject may withdraw consent for use of samples for research (refer to Section 16.2.5, Long-Term Retention of Samples for Additional Future Research). In such a case, samples will be destroyed after they are no longer needed for the clinical study. Details of the sample retention for research are presented in the main ICF.

11. STATISTICAL METHODS

Statistical analysis will be done by the sponsor or under the authority of the sponsor. A general description of the statistical methods to be used to analyze the efficacy and safety data is outlined below. Specific details will be provided in the Statistical Analysis Plan.

The following analyses will be performed:

- A formal DMC analysis for monitoring purposes including a futility analysis for lack of (non-inferior) efficacy and a blinded sample size re-estimation (see also Section 11.9).

- The planned Week 24 interim analysis: once all subjects have completed the Week 24 assessments or discontinued earlier. This analysis will be done mainly to evaluate the safety and tolerability of D/C/F/TAF. However, efficacy of the 2 treatment arms will also be looked at. Results of which will also be shared with the DMC.
- The primary analysis: once all subjects from the D/C/F/TAF arm have completed the Week 48 assessments or all subjects from the control arm have completed the Week 52 assessments (whichever comes last), or discontinued earlier.
- The Week 96 analysis: once all subjects have completed the Week 96 assessments or discontinued earlier.
- The final analysis: once all subjects have completed the extension phase assessments and the 30-day FU visit (if applicable), or discontinued earlier.
- Additional statistical analyses may be done as needed to prepare for interactions with regulatory authorities.

11.1. Analysis Objectives and Endpoints

An overview of the objectives and hypothesis tested in this analysis is provided in Section 2. The analysis endpoints are listed below.

11.1.1. Primary Endpoint

The primary endpoint is the proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound (confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through 48 weeks of treatment up to and including the upper bound of the Week 48 window, or in case of early discontinuation a last single viral load of HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL).

11.1.2. Secondary Endpoints

Secondary endpoints in this study are:

- The proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound through 24 and 96 weeks of treatment;
- The time to virologic rebound in weeks;
- The proportion of subjects experiencing grade 3 and 4 AEs through 24, 48, and 96 weeks of treatment;
- The proportion of subjects experiencing SAEs and premature discontinuations due to AEs through 24, 48, and 96 weeks of treatment;
- The change from baseline in serum creatinine, eGFR_{cr} (by Cockcroft-Gault and by CKD-EPI) and eGFR_{cyst} (by CKD-EPI) at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
- The change from baseline in renal biomarkers at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;

-
- The proportion of subjects with HIV-1 RNA <20, <50, and <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis and TLOVR algorithm;
 - The change from baseline in CD4+ cell count at Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
 - Adherence to drug intake based on drug accountability through 24, 48, and 96 weeks;
 - Genotypic, and phenotypic if applicable, resistance to ARVs in the 2 treatment arms in subjects with confirmed HIV-1 RNA rebound through Weeks 24, 48, and 96;
 - Pharmacokinetic parameters for DRV in the D/C/F/TAF arm.

Secondary endpoints to be assessed in subjects participating in a bone investigation substudy at selected study sites:

- The percent change from baseline in bone biomarkers CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D at Weeks 24, 48, and 96.
- The percent change from baseline in spine and hip BMD and change from baseline in BMD T-score at Weeks 24, 48, and 96.

11.2. Sample Size Determination

A sample size of 1,100 subjects will yield 89% power if it is assumed that both treatment arms will have an equal rebound rate of 4% (confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL up to, and including the upper bound of the Week 48 window or have discontinued prematurely, irrespective of reason, with the last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL), that the noninferiority margin is 4%, and that the significance level of the test is at a 1-sided, 0.025 level.

[Table 5](#) provides rebound rates from historical switch studies in virologically suppressed subjects and from the treatment-naïve study TMC114-C211 (ARTEMIS) in a subset of subjects (n=286) being virologically suppressed for at least 6 months (data available on file).

Table 5: Rebound Rates (Snapshot^a or Confirmed ≥ 50 Copies/mL) From Historical Studies of Virologically Suppressed Patients

Study	Treatment Arm	Rebound Rate (Snapshot ^a or Confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL)	Studied Patient Population
STRATEGY-PI (E/C/F/TDF switch f/bPI) ³	bPI + FTC/TDF (N=139)	1.4% (Snapshot Week 48)	bPI + FTC/TDF; 6 months suppressed; 1 st or 2 nd ART; no history of VF and no RAMs to FTC/TDF in historical genotype
SPIRIT (RPV/FTC/TDF switch f/bPI) ²⁴	bPI + 2 NRTIs (N=159)	5% (Snapshot Week 24)	bPI + NRTIs; 6 months suppressed; 1 st or 2 nd ART; no history of VF and no RAMs to any study drug in historical genotype
SPIRAL (raltegravir switch f/bPI) ²¹	bPI + 2 NRTIs (N=140)	4.3% (Confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through 48 weeks)	6 months suppressed; VF on previous ART eligible
ARTEMIS ^b	DRV/rtv + FTC/TDF (N=286)	3.8% (Confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through 48 weeks)	DRV/rtv + FTC/TDF; subset of patients at least 6 months suppressed

ART=antiretroviral therapy; VF=virologic failure; f/bPI=from boosted PI

^a HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL through 48 weeks or discontinuation due to lack of efficacy or discontinuations due to other reasons and last HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL.

^b Efficacy analysis performed after at least 6 months HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL.

For the bone investigation substudy, with 300 subjects (200 in the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm versus 100 in the control arm) and assuming an inter-subject variability of 4%, there is approximately 98% power to detect a 2% difference between the D/C/F/TAF treatment arm and the control arm in percent change from baseline in BMD at the spine. Other power calculations are presented in [Table 6](#).

Table 6: BMD at the Lumbar Spine, Power Calculations

	Mean % Change from Baseline	Common Standard Deviation (%)	Power
N=300	2	3.5	>99%
		4	98%
	3	3.5	>99%
		4	>99%

11.3. Analysis Sets

The intent-to-treat (ITT) population will include all the subjects who were randomized and received at least 1 dose of treatment subsequent to randomization in the study. Subjects will be grouped according to the treatment arm (D/C/F/TAF or control) to which they were randomized. The ITT analysis set is the primary analysis set for efficacy analysis. Efficacy data up to the last dose date of the randomized study treatment will be included. The safety analysis (including all data collected up to the 30-day FU visit) is also performed on this analysis set.

Since an analysis on the ITT population may not be conservative in a noninferiority setting, an analysis based on the per protocol (PP) population will also be performed to investigate the impact of excluding subjects with major protocol violations and to evaluate the robustness of the primary analysis results. The PP population will include all subjects who (1) are randomized into the study, (2) have received ≥ 1 dose of treatment in the study, (3) without any major protocol deviation that is considered to potentially affect efficacy outcomes (eg, previous DRV failure, use of concomitant medication interfering with antiviral efficacy, inadequate adherence to drug intake), and (4) have a baseline HIV-1 RNA value < 50 copies/mL. Specific details will be provided in the Statistical Analysis Plan. The PP analysis set is the secondary analysis set for efficacy analysis.

The pharmacokinetic analysis set will include all subjects who are randomized to the D/C/F/TAF arm (and the control arm, if applicable) and have received at least 1 dose of investigational treatment (or control treatment, if applicable) in the study, and for whom plasma concentration data are available.

11.4. Subject Information

For all subjects who sign an ICF and are randomly assigned to a treatment arm and receive at least 1 dose of study drug, descriptive statistics will be provided. Demographic and baseline disease characteristics will be summarized using standard descriptive methods (eg, sample size [n], mean, SD, median, minimum, maximum, frequency) as appropriate.

11.5. Efficacy Analyses

Antiviral Efficacy

The primary analysis will consist of a noninferiority evaluation of switching to the D/C/F/TAF single-tablet regimen (investigational treatment arm) versus maintaining the current regimen consisting of a bPI combined with FTC/TDF (control arm), with respect to the proportion of virologic rebounders through Week 48 after the start of treatment in this study. The rebounders are defined as

- subjects who show confirmed HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL up to, and including the upper bound of the Week 48 window (ie, 54 weeks),
- subjects who discontinued prematurely (irrespective of reason) for which the last available (single) HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL.

It will be concluded that the D/C/F/TAF single-tablet regimen is noninferior to the control regimen if the upper bound of the 2-sided 95% confidence interval (CI) of the difference between treatment arms (D/C/F/TAF arm - control arm) in rebounder rate is less than 4% (ie, a margin of 4% is applied to noninferiority assessment). The 2-sided 95% CI will be constructed using the stratum-adjusted Mantel-Haenszel difference in proportions, where the stratification factor (bPI used at screening) determines the strata.

If noninferiority of the D/C/F/TAF arm to control arm is established, the upper bound of the 95% CI will be compared to 0; if the upper bound of the 95% CI is less than 0, then superiority of D/C/F/TAF over the control arm will be established.

The proportion of subjects having confirmed virologic rebound through 24 and 96 weeks of treatment. Treatment difference (with 95% CI) through 24 and 96 weeks will be derived similarly as for the primary efficacy parameter.

The proportion of subjects with HIV-1 RNA <20, <50, <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96, as defined by the FDA snapshot analysis will be analyzed.

In addition, confirmed virologic response defined as HIV-1 RNA <20, <50, and <200 copies/mL at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 determined by the TLOVR algorithm will be analyzed.

The treatment arms will be compared by 95% CIs constructed using the stratum adjusted Mantel-Haenszel difference in proportions at Weeks 24 and 48, where the stratification factor (bPI at screening) determines the strata.

Time to virologic rebound will be graphically presented by means of Kaplan-Meier curves and the treatment groups will be compared by means of the Cox proportional hazards model including terms for treatments and bPI at screening.

Immunologic Change

The changes from baseline in CD4+ cell count at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 will be summarized using descriptive statistics. The difference in changes from baseline in CD4+ cell count between the 2 treatment arms and the associated 95% CIs at Weeks 24 and 48 will be constructed using ANCOVA, including term for bPI used at screening in the model and baseline CD4+ value as a covariate.

Resistance

HIV-1 genotypes, and phenotypes if applicable, will be analyzed from samples of subjects with confirmed virologic rebound (2 consecutive HIV-1 RNA values ≥ 50 copies/mL or last available HIV-1 RNA ≥ 50 copies/mL) and with HIV-1 RNA value ≥ 400 copies/mL. The number of PR mutations (including International AIDS Society [IAS]-USA PI RAMs and IAS-USA primary PI mutations), and RT mutations (including IAS-USA NRTI RAMs and IAS-USA NNRTI RAMs), as well as specific mutations associated with resistance to DRV, FTC, TFV, and the PIs in the control treatment regimen (DRV, ATV, LPV) will be tabulated.⁴² Fold change (FC) in 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) of ARVs may be analyzed and tabulated.

11.6. Safety Analyses

Adverse Events

The original terms used by investigators to identify AEs will be coded using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA). All reported AEs with onset during the study will be included in the analysis. For each AE, the percentage of subjects who experience at least 1 occurrence of the given event will be summarized.

Summaries (number and percentage of subjects) of treatment-emergent AEs (by system organ class and preferred term) will be provided by treatment arm. Additional summaries will include summaries for AEs by severity grade (with special attention to grade 3 or 4 AEs), investigator's assessment of relationship to treatment, SAEs, and AEs leading to discontinuation of study treatment.

Clinical Laboratory Tests

Laboratory data will be summarized by treatment arm and type of test. Descriptive statistics will be calculated for each laboratory analyte for observed values and changes from baseline at each scheduled time point. Graphical presentation of changes in laboratory parameters can be made as applicable. Abnormalities will be determined according to the DAIDS grading table (see [Attachment 2](#)) and in accordance with the normal ranges of the clinical laboratory. Maximum toxicity grade after baseline will be tabulated and special attention will be given to the subjects who develop grade 3 or 4 toxicities.

Serum Creatinine and Cystatin C

The changes from baseline in serum creatinine, eGFR_{cr} (by Cockcroft-Gault and by CKD-EPI) and eGFR_{cyst} (by CKD-EPI) at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 will be summarized by treatment arm and using descriptive statistics.^{11,19} The difference between the 2 treatment arms in change from baseline in serum creatinine and eGFR at Weeks 24 and 48 will be tested using ANCOVA, including corresponding baseline value and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary) in the model. A supportive repeated measures analysis will be performed to obtain an estimate of the between-treatment difference along with its 95% CI at Weeks 24 and 48. This model will include post-baseline change from baseline as a response variable, terms for treatment, visit, the interaction of visit and treatment and the corresponding baseline value as a covariate and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary). An unstructured covariance matrix will be used to model the correlation among repeated measurements.

Renal Biomarkers

Selected renal biomarkers, including RBP and beta-2-microglobulin, will be summarized by treatment arm and visit using descriptive statistics. The comparison between the 2 treatment arms at Weeks 24 and 48 will be performed using the Van Elteren test stratified for bPI used at screening. The within-treatment comparison will be performed using Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

Vital Signs

Descriptive statistics of vital sign (pulse rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure) values and changes from baseline will be summarized at each scheduled time point. The percentage of subjects with values beyond clinically important limits will be tabulated. For definitions of abnormalities of vital signs, refer to [Attachment 6](#).

Physical examination

Physical examination findings and changes from baseline at each scheduled time point will be summarized.

Bone investigations

Baseline, post-baseline, and the percent change from baseline at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 for selected bone biomarkers, including CTX, P1NP, PTH, and 25-hydroxy vitamin D, will be summarized by treatment arm and visit using descriptive statistics. The within-treatment comparison will be done using Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The comparison between the 2 treatment arms will be performed using the Van Elteren test stratified for bPI used at screening.

The percent change from baseline at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 in spine and hip BMD as well as the change from baseline in BMD T-score will be summarized by treatment arm and visit using descriptive statistics. The between-treatment differences at Weeks 24 and 48 will be estimated using ANCOVA model, including baseline BMD value and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary) in the model. The within-treatment comparison will be done using paired t-test. A supportive longitudinal repeated measures analysis will be performed on this endpoint to obtain an estimate of the between-treatment difference along with its 95% CI at Weeks 24 and 48. This model will include post-baseline percent change from baseline as a response variable, terms for treatment, visit, the interaction of visit and treatment and the corresponding baseline BMD value as a covariate and other clinically relevant factors (if deemed necessary). An unstructured covariance matrix will be used to model the correlation among repeated measurements.

The BMD T-score will be summarized descriptively. BMD status based on the T-score (normal: ≥ -1 ; osteopenia: from < -1 to -2.5 ; osteoporosis: < -2.5) will be tabulated.

11.7. Pharmacokinetic Analyses

Individual pharmacokinetic parameters will be derived with population pharmacokinetic analysis (if appropriate population pharmacokinetic models are available) using the sparse samples collected at Weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48, or ESTD (if applicable) for DRV, and other ARVs as requested by the sponsor. Model specifications will be described in separate report(s), as applicable.

Descriptive statistics will be calculated for the plasma concentrations of DRV by visit and for the derived pharmacokinetic parameters as available, and also for any of the ARVs analyzed upon sponsor's request (COBI, FTC, TAF, TFV, ARVs in the control arm), if applicable. Summary

statistics include n, mean, SD, coefficient of variation (CV), geometric mean, median, minimum and maximum.

11.8. Treatment Adherence

Treatment adherence based on pill count will be summarized by means of descriptive statistics and frequency tabulations.

11.9. Data Monitoring Committee

An external DMC will be established to monitor the safety and efficacy information to ensure the safety of the subjects enrolled in this study, and to allow regular assessment of the risk/benefit profile of the applied therapy schemes. The details will be provided in a separate DMC charter.

A formal futility analysis for lack of (non-inferior) efficacy of the D/C/F/TAF regimen will be performed, using a conditional power approach, ie, probability of claiming non-inferiority at the completion of the study based on the available interim data. To this end, available interim data regarding virologic rebound will be used. Further details regarding the derivation of the conditional power and the choice of threshold for the conditional power to stop for futility will be provided in the DMC charter and DMC statistical analysis plan. The futility analysis will be guided by the DMC, and the sponsor and study team will remain blinded. It is not the intention to stop the study early in case of noninferiority/superiority of the D/C/F/TAF regimen versus the control group.

In addition, a blinded sample size re-estimation procedure will be applied to allow for an adjustment in sample size to maintain adequate power in case the overall rate of rebound is anticipated to be different than assumed. Details will be provided in the DMC charter.

The DMC will consist of 2 external medical experts in the relevant therapeutic area and 1 external statistician. The DMC responsibilities, authorities, and procedures will be documented in its charter.

12. ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING

Timely, accurate, and complete reporting and analysis of safety information from clinical studies are crucial for the protection of subjects, investigators, and the sponsor, and are mandated by regulatory agencies worldwide. The sponsor has established Standard Operating Procedures in conformity with regulatory requirements worldwide to ensure appropriate reporting of safety information; all clinical studies conducted by the sponsor or its affiliates will be conducted in accordance with those procedures.

12.1. Definitions

12.1.1. Adverse Event Definitions and Classifications

Adverse Event

An AE is any untoward medical occurrence in a clinical study subject administered a medicinal (investigational or noninvestigational) product. An AE does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment. An AE can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal finding), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal (investigational or noninvestigational) product, whether or not related to that medicinal (investigational or noninvestigational) product. (Definition per ICH)

This includes any occurrence that is new in onset, or aggravated in severity or frequency, or changed in nature from the baseline condition, abnormal results of protocol-mandated diagnostic procedures including laboratory test abnormalities (eg, venipuncture, biopsy), and complications and termination of pregnancy.

AE collecting starts with the signing of the ICF (see Section 12.4.1 for time of last AE recording).

An AE does not include the following (see also Section 12.3 and 12.4.3):

- Medical or surgical procedures if the condition that leads to the procedure is an AE
- Pre-existing diseases or conditions or laboratory abnormalities present or detected before the screening visit that do not worsen; any medical condition or clinically significant laboratory abnormality with an onset date before the ICF is signed, is not an AE. It is considered to be pre-existing and should be documented in the medical history eCRF.
- Situations where no untoward medical occurrence has occurred (eg, hospitalization for elective surgery, social and/or convenience admissions)
- Overdose without clinical sequelae
- Uncomplicated pregnancy
- An induced elective abortion to terminate a pregnancy without medical reason

Serious Adverse Event

An SAE based on ICH and EU Guidelines on Pharmacovigilance for Medicinal Products for Human Use is any untoward medical occurrence that at any dose:

- Results in death; however, death is an outcome of an AE, and not an AE in itself
- Is life threatening (The subject is at immediate risk of death at the time of the event; this does not refer to an event that hypothetically might cause death if it were more severe.)
- Requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization
- Results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity

- Is a congenital anomaly or birth defect in the offspring of a subject who received study drug
- Is a suspected transmission of any infectious agent via a medicinal product
- Is medically important*

*Medical and scientific judgment should be exercised in deciding whether expedited reporting is also appropriate in other situations, such as important medical events that may not be immediately life threatening or result in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the subject or may require intervention to prevent 1 of the other outcomes listed in the definition above. These should usually be considered serious. Examples of such events are:

- Intensive treatment in an emergency room or at home for allergic bronchospasm
- Blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in hospitalization
- Development of drug dependency or drug abuse

If a serious and unexpected AE occurs for which there is evidence suggesting a causal relationship between the study drug and the event (eg, death from anaphylaxis), the event must be reported as a serious and unexpected suspected adverse reaction even if it is a component of the study endpoint (eg, all-cause mortality).

Additional clarification on AEs/SAEs:

- Complications that occur during hospitalizations are AEs. If a complication prolongs the hospitalization, it is an SAE.
- In-patient hospitalization means the subject has been formally admitted to a hospital for medical reasons, for any length of time; this may or may not be overnight. It does not include presentation or care within an emergency department.
- The investigator should attempt to establish diagnosis of an event on the basis of signs, symptoms and/or other clinical information; in such cases, the diagnosis should be documented as the AE and/or SAE and not the individual signs/symptoms.
- A distinction should be made between seriousness and severity of an AE. An AE that is assessed as grade 4 (potentially life-threatening) should not be confused with an SAE. Severity is a category utilized for rating the intensity of an event, and both AEs and SAEs can be assessed as grade 4. An event is defined as ‘severe’ when it meets the predefined criteria as described the DAIDS toxicity grading table in [Attachment 2](#) (see also Section [12.1.3](#)).

Unlisted (Unexpected) Adverse Event/Reference Safety Information

An AE is considered unlisted if the nature or severity is not consistent with the applicable product reference safety information.

For the D/C/F/TAF tablet, the expectedness of an AE will be determined by whether or not it is listed in the IB.¹⁶ For the bPIs (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV

with rtv) and FTC/TDF used in the control arm, the expectedness of an AE will be determined by whether or not it is listed in the applicable USPI current at the time the AE is reported.

Adverse Event Associated With the Use of the Drug

An AE is considered associated with the use of the drug if the attribution is possible, probable, or very likely by the definitions listed in Section 12.1.2.

12.1.2. Attribution Definitions

Not Related

An AE that is not related to the use of the drug.

Doubtful

An AE for which an alternative explanation is more likely, eg, concomitant drug(s), concomitant disease(s), or the relationship in time suggests that a causal relationship is unlikely.

Possible

An AE that might be due to the use of the drug. An alternative explanation, eg, concomitant drug(s), concomitant disease(s), is inconclusive. The relationship in time is reasonable; therefore, the causal relationship cannot be excluded.

Probable

An AE that might be due to the use of the drug. The relationship in time is suggestive (eg, confirmed by dechallenge). An alternative explanation is less likely, eg, concomitant drug(s), concomitant disease(s).

Very Likely

An AE that is listed as a possible adverse reaction and cannot be reasonably explained by an alternative explanation, eg, concomitant drug(s), concomitant disease(s). The relationship in time is very suggestive (eg, it is confirmed by dechallenge and rechallenge).

12.1.3. Severity Criteria

An assessment of severity grade will be made using the general categorical descriptors outlined in the DAIDS toxicity grading table in [Attachment 2](#).

The investigator should use clinical judgment in assessing the severity of events not directly experienced by the subject (eg, laboratory abnormalities).

A distinction should be made between seriousness and severity of AEs. An AE that is assessed as grade 4 (potentially life-threatening) should not be confused with an SAE. Severity is a category utilized for rating the intensity of an event, and both AEs and SAEs can be assessed as grade 4.

An event is defined as ‘serious’ when it meets 1 of the predefined outcomes described in Section 12.1.1.

12.2. Clinical Laboratory Abnormalities and Other Abnormal Assessments as Adverse Events or Serious Adverse Events

Laboratory abnormalities are usually not recorded as AEs or SAEs. However, laboratory abnormalities independent of the underlying medical condition that require medical or surgical intervention or lead to study drug interruption or discontinuation must be recorded as an AE, as well as an SAE, if applicable. In addition, laboratory or other abnormal assessments (eg, DXA, vital signs) that are associated with signs and/or symptoms must be recorded as an AE or SAE if they meet the definition of an AE (or SAE) as described in Section 12.1.1. If the laboratory abnormality is part of a syndrome, the syndrome or diagnosis (ie, anemia) must be recorded and not the laboratory result (ie, decreased hemoglobin).

12.3. Special Reporting Situations

Safety events of interest on a sponsor study drug that may require expedited reporting and/or safety evaluation include, but are not limited to:

- Overdose of a sponsor study drug
- Suspected abuse/misuse of a sponsor study drug
- Inadvertent or accidental exposure to a sponsor study drug
- Any failure of expected pharmacologic action (ie, lack of effect) of a sponsor study drug
- Unexpected therapeutic or clinical benefit from use of a sponsor study drug
- Medication error involving a sponsor product (with or without subject/patient exposure to the sponsor study drug, eg, name confusion)
- Lack of effect reports
- Pregnancy reports, whether or not maternal exposure to the product occurred (see also Section 12.4.3)
- Reports of adverse reactions in infants following exposure from breastfeeding

Special reporting situations should be recorded in the eCRF. Any special reporting situation that meets the criteria of an SAE should be recorded on the SAE page of the eCRF.

12.4. Procedures

12.4.1. All Adverse Events

All AEs and special reporting situations, whether serious or non-serious, will be reported from the time a signed and dated ICF is obtained until completion of the subject's last study-related procedure (which may include contact for follow-up of safety). SAEs, including those spontaneously reported to the investigator within 30 days after the last dose of study drug, must

be reported using the Serious Adverse Event Form. The sponsor will evaluate any safety information that is spontaneously reported by an investigator beyond the time frame specified in the protocol.

All events that meet the definition of an SAE will be reported as serious SAEs, regardless of whether they are protocol-specific assessments. Anticipated events will be recorded and reported as described in [Attachment 7](#).

All AEs, regardless of seriousness, severity, or presumed relationship to study drug, must be recorded using medical terminology in the source document and the eCRF. Whenever possible, diagnoses should be given when signs and symptoms are due to a common etiology (eg, cough, runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, and head congestion should be reported as ‘upper respiratory infection’). Investigators must record in the eCRF their opinion concerning the relationship of the AE to study therapy. All measures required for AE management must be recorded in the source document and reported according to sponsor instructions.

The sponsor assumes responsibility for appropriate reporting of AEs to the regulatory authorities. The sponsor will also report to the investigator (and the head of the investigational institute where required) all SAEs that are unlisted (unexpected) and associated with the use of the study drug. The investigator (or sponsor where required) must report these events to the appropriate IEC/IRB that approved the protocol unless otherwise required and documented by the IEC/IRB.

For all studies with an outpatient phase, including open-label studies, the subject must be provided with a ‘wallet (study) card’ and instructed to carry this card with them for the duration of the study indicating the following:

- Study number
- Statement, in the local language(s), that the subject is participating in a clinical study
- Investigator’s name and 24-hour contact telephone number
- Local sponsor's name and 24-hour contact telephone number (for medical staff only)
- Site number
- Subject number

12.4.2. Serious Adverse Events

All SAEs occurring during the study must be reported to the appropriate sponsor contact person by study-site personnel within 24 hours of their knowledge of the event.

Information regarding SAEs will be transmitted to the sponsor using the Serious Adverse Event Form, which must be completed and signed by a physician from the study site, and transmitted to the sponsor within 24 hours. The initial and follow-up reports of an SAE should be made by facsimile (fax).

All SAEs that have not resolved by the end of the study, or that have not resolved upon discontinuation of the subject's participation in the study, must be followed until any of the following occurs:

- The event resolves
- The event stabilizes
- The event returns to baseline, if a baseline value/status is available
- The event can be attributed to agents other than the study drug or to factors unrelated to study conduct
- It becomes unlikely that any additional information can be obtained (subject or health care practitioner refusal to provide additional information, lost to follow-up after demonstration of due diligence with follow-up efforts)

Suspected transmission of an infectious agent by a medicinal product will be reported as an SAE. Any event requiring hospitalization (or prolongation of hospitalization) that occurs during the course of a subject's participation in a study must be reported as an SAE, except hospitalizations for the following:

- Hospitalizations not intended to treat an acute illness or AE (eg, social reasons such as pending placement in long-term care facility).
- Surgery or procedure planned before entry into the study (must be documented in the eCRF). *Note:* Hospitalizations that were planned before the signing of the ICF, and where the underlying condition for which the hospitalization was planned has not worsened, will not be considered SAEs. Any AE that results in a prolongation of the originally planned hospitalization is to be reported as a new SAE.
- For convenience the investigator may choose to hospitalize the subject for the duration of the treatment period.

Disease progression should not be recorded as an AE or SAE term; instead, signs and symptoms of clinical sequelae resulting from disease progression/lack of efficacy will be reported if they fulfill the SAE definition (see Section 12.1.1).

12.4.3. Pregnancy

All initial reports of pregnancy must be reported to the sponsor by the study-site personnel within 24 hours of their knowledge of the event using the appropriate pregnancy notification form.

Any subject who becomes pregnant during the study must be promptly withdrawn from the study. The pregnancy itself is not considered an AE nor is an induced elective abortion to terminate a pregnancy without medical reasons.

Abnormal pregnancy outcomes (eg, spontaneous abortion, an induced therapeutic abortion due to complications or other medical reasons, stillbirth, and congenital anomaly) are considered SAEs

and must be reported using the Serious Adverse Event Form. The underlying medical reason for this procedure should be recorded as the AE term.

Because the effect of the study drug on sperm is unknown, pregnancies in partners of male subjects included in the study will be reported by the study-site personnel within 24 hours of their knowledge of the event using the appropriate pregnancy notification form.

Follow-up information regarding the outcome of pregnancy and any postnatal sequelae in the infant will be required, also if the outcome is poststudy.

Refer to Sections 4.1 and 8.1 for definition of female of childbearing potential, pregnancy precautions, and contraceptive recommendations.

12.5. Contacting Sponsor Regarding Safety

The names (and corresponding telephone numbers) of the individuals who should be contacted regarding safety issues or questions regarding the study are listed in the Contact Information page(s), which will be provided as a separate document.

13. PRODUCT QUALITY COMPLAINT HANDLING

A product quality complaint (PQC) is defined as any suspicion of a product defect related to manufacturing, labeling, or packaging, ie, any dissatisfaction relative to the identity, quality, durability, or reliability of a product, including its labeling or package integrity. A PQC may have an impact on the safety and efficacy of the product. Timely, accurate, and complete reporting and analysis of PQC information from studies are crucial for the protection of subjects, investigators, and the sponsor, and are mandated by regulatory agencies worldwide. The sponsor has established procedures in conformity with regulatory requirements worldwide to ensure appropriate reporting of PQC information; all studies conducted by the sponsor or its affiliates will be conducted in accordance with those procedures.

13.1. Procedures

All initial PQCs must be reported to the sponsor by the study-site personnel within 24 hours after being made aware of the event.

If the defect is combined with an SAE, the study-site personnel must report the PQC to the sponsor according to the SAE reporting timelines (see Section 12.4.2). A sample of the suspected product should be maintained for further investigation if requested by the sponsor.

13.2. Contacting Sponsor Regarding Product Quality

The names (and corresponding telephone numbers) of the individuals who should be contacted regarding product quality issues are listed in the Contact Information page(s), which will be provided as a separate document.

14. STUDY DRUG INFORMATION

14.1. Physical Description of Study Drugs

The investigational medication, D/C/F/TAF tablets, will be provided by the sponsor.

The D/C/F/TAF tablets supplied for this study are yellow capsule-shaped, with 'JG' on one side and '8121' on the other, film-coated tablets containing 800 mg of DRV (as 867 mg of darunavir ethanolate), 150 mg of COBI, 200 mg of FTC, and 10 mg of TAF (as 11.2 mg TAF fumarate). The D/C/F/TAF tablet cores contain silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, talc, iron oxide yellow, and titanium dioxide.

The bPis (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv) and FTC/TDF for the regimens in the control arm will also be provided by the sponsor. If deemed necessary by the sponsor, and in case local regulations allow, local sourcing of any compounds in the comparator arm can be considered. For information on formulation and list of excipients, refer to the D/C/F/TAF IB or the applicable local Prescribing Information.¹⁶

14.2. Packaging

The D/C/F/TAF tablets are packaged in white, high-density polyethylene bottles with a silica gel desiccant and polyester coil fiber in each bottle. Each bottle is capped with a white, continuous thread, child-resistant polypropylene screw cap fitted with an induction-sealed, aluminum-faced liner.

When provided by the sponsor, the bPis (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv) and FTC/TDF for the regimens in the control arm will be provided in packaging that meets the applicable regulatory requirements.

No study medication can be repacked without prior approval from the sponsor.

14.3. Labeling

The investigational medication labels will contain information to meet the applicable regulatory requirements.

When provided by the sponsor, the bPis (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv) and FTC/TDF for the regimens in the control arm will be labeled with a study-specific label that meets the applicable regulatory requirements.

No study medication can be relabeled without prior approval from the sponsor.

14.4. Preparation, Handling, and Storage

The D/C/F/TAF tablets, bPis (DRV once daily with rtv or COBI, ATV with rtv or COBI, LPV with rtv) and FTC/TDF in the control arm, should be stored according to the storage conditions printed on the label.

To ensure the stability of D/C/F/TAF tablets, the bPIs and FTC/TDF in the control arm, the drug products should not be dispensed into a container other than the container in which it is supplied.

Measures that minimize drug contact with the body should always be considered during handling, preparation, and disposal procedures. Any unused study drug should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Refer to the pharmacy manual/study site investigational product manual for additional guidance on study drug preparation, handling, and storage.

14.5. Drug Accountability

The investigator is responsible for ensuring that all study drug received at the site is inventoried and accounted for throughout the study. The dispensing of study drug to the subject, and the return of study drug from the subject (if applicable), must be documented in the drug accountability form. Subjects, or their legally acceptable representatives where applicable, must be instructed to return all original containers, whether empty or containing study drug.

Investigational drug must be handled in strict accordance with the protocol and the container label, and must be stored at the study site in a limited-access area or in a locked cabinet under appropriate environmental conditions. Unused investigational drug, and investigational drug returned by the subject, must be available for verification by the sponsor's study-site monitor during on-site monitoring visits. The return to the sponsor of unused investigational drug, or used returned investigational drug for destruction, will be documented in the drug return form. When the study site is an authorized destruction unit and investigational drug supplies are destroyed on-site, this must also be documented in the drug return form.

Study drug should be dispensed under the supervision of the investigator or a qualified member of the study-site personnel, or by a hospital/clinic pharmacist. Study drug will be supplied only to subjects participating in the study. Returned study drug must not be dispensed again, even to the same subject. Whenever a subject brings his or her study drug to the study site for pill count, this is not seen as a return of supplies. Study drug may not be relabeled or reassigned for use by other subjects. The investigator agrees neither to dispense the study drug from, nor store it at, any site other than the study sites agreed upon with the sponsor.

The monitor will periodically check the supplies of study medication held by the investigator or pharmacist to ensure accountability and appropriate storage conditions of all study drug(s) used.

15. STUDY-SPECIFIC MATERIALS

The investigator will be provided with the following supplies:

- IB of D/C/F/TAF
- IWRS manual
- Sample ICF
- eCRF completion guidelines;

- Pharmacy manual/study site investigational product manual
- Virologic rebound monitoring flowchart
- Laboratory manual
- DXA manual
- Contact information page(s)

16. ETHICAL ASPECTS

16.1. Study-Specific Design Considerations

Potential subjects will be fully informed of the risks and requirements of the study and, during the study, subjects will be given any new information that may affect their decision to continue participation. They will be told that their consent to participate in the study is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time with no reason given and without penalty or loss of benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled. Only subjects who are fully able to understand the risks, benefits, and potential AEs of the study, and provide their consent voluntarily will be enrolled.

16.2. Regulatory Ethics Compliance

16.2.1. Investigator Responsibilities

The investigator is responsible for ensuring that the study is performed in accordance with the protocol, current ICH guidelines on Good Clinical Practice (GCP), and applicable regulatory and country-specific requirements.

GCP is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording, and reporting studies that involve the participation of human subjects. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety, and well-being of study subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that originated in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the study data are credible.

16.2.2. Independent Ethics Committee or Institutional Review Board

Before the start of the study, the investigator (or sponsor where required) will provide the IEC/IRB with current and complete copies of the following documents (as required by local regulations):

- Final protocol and, if applicable, amendments (excluding the ones that are purely administrative, with no consequences for subjects, data or study conduct)
- Sponsor-approved ICF (and any other written materials to be provided to the subjects)
- IB (or equivalent information) and amendments/addenda
- Sponsor-approved subject recruiting materials

- Information on compensation for study-related injuries or payment to subjects for participation in the study, if applicable
- Investigator's curriculum vitae or equivalent information (unless not required, as documented by the IEC/IRB)
- Information regarding funding, name of the sponsor, institutional affiliations, other potential conflicts of interest, and incentives for subjects
- Any other documents that the IEC/IRB requests to fulfill its obligation

This study will be undertaken only after the IEC/IRB has given full approval of the final protocol, amendments (if any, excluding the ones that are purely administrative, with no consequences for subjects, data or study conduct), the ICF, applicable recruiting materials, and subject compensation programs, and the sponsor has received a copy of this approval. This approval letter must be dated and must clearly identify the IEC/IRB and the documents being approved.

During the study the investigator (or sponsor where required) will send the following documents and updates to the IEC/IRB for their review and approval, where appropriate:

- Protocol amendments (excluding the ones that are purely administrative, with no consequences for subjects, data or study conduct)
- Revision(s) to ICF and any other written materials to be provided to subjects
- If applicable, new or revised subject recruiting materials approved by the sponsor
- Revisions to compensation for study-related injuries or payment to subjects for participation in the study, if applicable
- New edition(s) of the IB and amendments/addenda
- Summaries of the status of the study at intervals stipulated in guidelines of the IEC/IRB (at least annually)
- Reports of AEs that are serious, unlisted/unexpected, and associated with the study drug
- New information that may adversely affect the safety of the subjects or the conduct of the study
- Deviations from or changes to the protocol to eliminate immediate hazards to the subjects
- Report of deaths of subjects under the investigator's care
- Notification if a new investigator is responsible for the study at the site
- Development Safety Update Report and Line Listings, where applicable
- Any other requirements of the IEC/IRB

For all protocol amendments (excluding the ones that are purely administrative, with no consequences for subjects, data or study conduct), the amendment and applicable ICF revisions

must be submitted promptly to the IEC/IRB for review and approval before implementation of the change(s).

At least once a year, the IEC/IRB will be asked to review and reapprove this study. The reapproval should be documented in writing (excluding the ones that are purely administrative, with no consequences for subjects, data, or study conduct).

At the end of the study, the investigator (or sponsor where required) will notify the IEC/IRB about the study completion (if applicable, the notification will be submitted through the head of investigational institution).

16.2.3. Informed Consent

Each subject must give written consent according to local requirements after the nature of the study has been fully explained. The ICF(s) must be signed before performance of any study-related activity. The ICF(s) that is/are used must be approved by both the sponsor and by the reviewing IEC/IRB and be in a language that the subject can read and understand. The informed consent should be in accordance with principles that originated in the Declaration of Helsinki, current ICH and GCP guidelines, applicable regulatory requirements, and sponsor policy.

Before enrollment in the study, the investigator or an authorized member of the study-site personnel must explain to potential subjects the aims, methods, reasonably anticipated benefits, and potential hazards of the study, and any discomfort participation in the study may entail. Subjects will be informed that their participation is voluntary and that they may withdraw consent to participate at any time. They will be informed that choosing not to participate will not affect the care the subject will receive for the treatment of his or her disease. Subjects will be told that alternative treatments are available if they refuse to take part and that such refusal will not prejudice future treatment. Finally, they will be told that the investigator will maintain a subject identification register for the purposes of long-term follow-up if needed and that their records may be accessed by health authorities and authorized sponsor personnel without violating the confidentiality of the subject, to the extent permitted by the applicable law(s) or regulations. By signing the ICF the subject is authorizing such access, including permission to obtain information about his or her survival status, and agrees to allow his or her study physician to recontact the subject for the purpose of obtaining consent for additional safety evaluations, if needed, and subsequent disease-related treatments, or to obtain information about his or her survival status.

The subject will be given sufficient time to read the ICF and the opportunity to ask questions. After this explanation and before entry into the study, consent should be appropriately recorded by means of the subject's personally dated signature. After having obtained the consent, a copy of the ICF must be given to the subject.

Subjects willing to participate in the bone investigation substudy at selected study sites must provide informed consent for the substudy.

16.2.4. Privacy of Personal Data

The collection and processing of personal data from subjects enrolled in this study will be limited to those data that are necessary to fulfill the objectives of the study.

These data must be collected and processed with adequate precautions to ensure confidentiality and compliance with applicable data privacy protection laws and regulations. Appropriate technical and organizational measures to protect the personal data against unauthorized disclosures or access, accidental or unlawful destruction, or accidental loss or alteration must be put in place. Sponsor personnel whose responsibilities require access to personal data agree to keep the identity of subjects confidential.

The informed consent obtained from the subject includes explicit consent for the processing of personal data and for the investigator/institution to allow direct access to his or her original medical records (source data/documents) for study-related monitoring, audit, IEC/IRB review, and regulatory inspection. This consent also addresses the transfer of the data to other entities and to other countries.

The subject has the right to request through the investigator access to his or her personal data and the right to request rectification of any data that are not correct or complete. Reasonable steps will be taken to respond to such a request, taking into consideration the nature of the request, the conditions of the study, and the applicable laws and regulations.

16.2.5. Long-term Retention of Samples for Additional Future Research

Samples collected in this study may be stored for up to 15 years (or according to local regulations) for additional research. Samples will only be used to understand the D/C/F/TAF FDC, to understand HIV-1 infection, and to understand differential drug responders. No future pharmacogenomic (DNA) research will be conducted. The research may begin at any time during the study or the post-study storage period. See also Section 9.1.1.1.

Stored samples will be coded throughout the sample storage and analysis process and will not be labeled with personal identifiers. Subjects may withdraw their consent for their samples to be stored for research.

16.2.6. Country Selection

This study will only be conducted in those countries where the intent is to launch or otherwise help ensure access to the developed product, unless explicitly addressed as a specific ethical consideration in Section 16.1.

17. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

17.1. Protocol Amendments

Neither the investigator nor the sponsor will modify this protocol without a formal amendment by the sponsor. All protocol amendments must be issued by the sponsor, and signed and dated by the investigator. Protocol amendments must not be implemented without prior IEC/IRB

approval, or when the relevant competent authority has raised any grounds for non-acceptance, except when necessary to eliminate immediate hazards to the subjects, in which case the amendment must be promptly submitted to the IEC/IRB and relevant competent authority. Documentation of amendment approval by the investigator and IEC/IRB must be provided to the sponsor. When the change(s) involves only logistic or administrative aspects of the study, the IRB (and IEC where required) only needs to be notified.

During the course of the study, in situations where a departure from the protocol is unavoidable, the investigator or other physician in attendance will contact the appropriate sponsor representative (see Contact Information page[s] provided separately). Except in emergency situations, this contact should be made before implementing any departure from the protocol. In all cases, contact with the sponsor must be made as soon as possible to discuss the situation and agree on an appropriate course of action. The data recorded in the eCRF and source documents will reflect any departure from the protocol, and the source documents will describe this departure and the circumstances requiring it.

17.2. Regulatory Documentation

17.2.1. Regulatory Approval/Notification

This protocol and any amendment(s) must be submitted to the appropriate regulatory authorities in each respective country, if applicable. A study may not be initiated until all local regulatory requirements are met.

17.2.2. Required Prestudy Documentation

The following documents must be provided to the sponsor before shipment of study drug to the study site:

- Protocol and amendment(s), if any, signed and dated by the principal investigator
- A copy of the dated and signed (or sealed, where appropriate per local regulations), written IEC/IRB approval of the protocol, amendments, ICF, any recruiting materials, and if applicable, subject compensation programs. This approval must clearly identify the specific protocol by title and number and must be signed (or sealed, where appropriate per local regulations) by the chairman or authorized designee.
- Name and address of the IEC/IRB, including a current list of the IEC/IRB members and their function, with a statement that it is organized and operates according to GCP and the applicable laws and regulations. If accompanied by a letter of explanation, or equivalent, from the IEC/IRB, a general statement may be substituted for this list. If an investigator or a member of the study-site personnel is a member of the IEC/IRB, documentation must be obtained to state that this person did not participate in the deliberations or in the vote/opinion of the study.
- Regulatory authority approval or notification, if applicable
- Signed and dated statement of investigator (eg, Form FDA 1572), if applicable

- Documentation of investigator qualifications (eg, curriculum vitae)
- Completed investigator financial disclosure form from the principal investigator, where required
- Signed and dated clinical trial agreement, which includes the financial agreement
- Any other documentation required by local regulations

The following documents must be provided to the sponsor before enrollment of the first subject:

- Completed investigator financial disclosure forms from all subinvestigators
- Documentation of subinvestigator qualifications (eg, curriculum vitae)
- Name and address of any local laboratory conducting tests for the study, and a dated copy of current laboratory normal ranges for these tests, if applicable
- Local laboratory documentation demonstrating competence and test reliability (eg, accreditation/license), if applicable

17.3. Subject Identification, Enrollment, and Screening Logs

The investigator agrees to complete a subject identification and enrollment log to permit easy identification of each subject during and after the study. This document will be reviewed by the sponsor's study-site contact for completeness.

The subject identification and enrollment log will be treated as confidential and will be filed by the investigator in the study file. To ensure subject confidentiality, no copy will be made. All reports and communications relating to the study will identify subjects by subject identification and date of birth. In cases where the subject is not randomized into the study, the date seen and date of birth will be used.

The investigator must also complete a subject screening log, which reports on all subjects who were seen to determine eligibility for inclusion in the study.

17.4. Source Documentation

At a minimum, source documentation must be available for the following to confirm data collected in the eCRF: subject identification, eligibility, and study identification; study discussion and date of signed informed consent; dates of visits; results of safety and efficacy parameters as required by the protocol; record of all AEs and follow-up of AEs; concomitant medication; drug receipt/dispensing/return records; study drug administration information; and date of study completion and reason for early discontinuation of study drug or withdrawal from the study, if applicable.

In addition, the author of an entry in the source documents should be identifiable.

At a minimum, the type and level of detail of source data available for a subject should be consistent with that commonly recorded at the study site as a basis for standard medical care.

Specific details required as source data for the study will be reviewed with the investigator before the study and will be described in the monitoring guidelines (or other equivalent document).

Data that will be recorded directly into the eCRF are specified in the Source Document Identification Form.

The study medication log booklets will be considered source data.

17.5. Case Report Form Completion

CRFs are provided for each subject in electronic format.

Electronic data capture (eDC) will be used for this study. The study data will be transcribed by study-site personnel from the source documents onto an electronic CRF (eCRF), and transmitted in a secure manner to the sponsor within the timeframe agreed upon between the sponsor and the study site. The electronic file will be considered to be the CRF.

Worksheets may be used for the capture of some data to facilitate completion of the eCRF. Any such worksheets will become part of the subject's source documentation. All data relating to the study must be recorded in eCRFs prepared by the sponsor. Data must be entered into eCRFs in English. Study site personnel must complete the eCRF as soon as possible after a subject visit, and the forms should be available for review at the next scheduled monitoring visit.

All subjective measurements (eg, pain scale information or other questionnaires) will be completed by the same individual who made the initial baseline determinations whenever possible. The investigator must verify that all data entries in the eCRFs are accurate and correct.

All eCRF entries, corrections, and alterations must be made by the investigator or other authorized study-site personnel. If necessary, queries will be generated in the eDC tool. The investigator or study-site personnel must adjust the eCRF (if applicable) and complete the query.

If corrections to an eCRF are needed after the initial entry into the CRF, this can be done in 3 different ways:

- Study-site personnel can make corrections in the eDC tool at their own initiative or as a response to an auto query (generated by the eDC tool).
- Study-site manager can generate a query for resolution by the study-site personnel.
- Clinical data manager can generate a query for resolution by the study-site personnel.

17.6. Data Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Steps to be taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data include the selection of qualified investigators and appropriate study sites, review of protocol procedures with the investigator and study-site personnel before the study, periodic monitoring visits by the sponsor, and direct transmission of clinical laboratory data from a central laboratory into the sponsor's data base. Written instructions will be provided for collection, handling, storage, and shipment of samples.

Guidelines for eCRF completion will be provided and reviewed with study-site personnel before the start of the study. The sponsor will review eCRFs for accuracy and completeness during on-site monitoring visits and after transmission to the sponsor; any discrepancies will be resolved with the investigator or designee, as appropriate. After upload of the data into the study database they will be verified for accuracy and consistency with the data sources.

17.7. Record Retention

In compliance with the ICH/GCP guidelines, the investigator/institution will maintain all eCRFs and all source documents that support the data collected from each subject, as well as all study documents as specified in ICH/GCP Section 8, Essential Documents for the Conduct of a Clinical Trial, and all study documents as specified by the applicable regulatory requirement(s). The investigator/institution will take measures to prevent accidental or premature destruction of these documents.

Essential documents must be retained until at least 2 years after the last approval of a marketing application in an ICH region and until there are no pending or contemplated marketing applications in an ICH region or until at least 2 years have elapsed since the formal discontinuation of clinical development of the investigational product. These documents will be retained for a longer period if required by the applicable regulatory requirements or by an agreement with the sponsor. It is the responsibility of the sponsor to inform the investigator/institution as to when these documents no longer need to be retained.

If the responsible investigator retires, relocates, or for other reasons withdraws from the responsibility of keeping the study records, custody must be transferred to a person who will accept the responsibility. The sponsor must be notified in writing of the name and address of the new custodian. Under no circumstance shall the investigator relocate or dispose of any study documents before having obtained written approval from the sponsor.

If it becomes necessary for the sponsor or the appropriate regulatory authority to review any documentation relating to this study, the investigator/institution must permit access to such reports.

17.8. Monitoring

The sponsor will perform on-site monitoring visits as frequently as necessary. The monitor will record dates of the visits in a study-site visit log that will be kept at the study site. The first post-initiation visit will be made as soon as possible after enrollment has begun. At these visits, the monitor will compare the data entered into the eCRFs with the hospital or clinic records (source documents). The nature and location of all source documents will be identified to ensure that all sources of original data required to complete the eCRF are known to the sponsor and study-site personnel and are accessible for verification by the sponsor study-site contact. If electronic records are maintained at the study site, the method of verification must be discussed with the study-site personnel.

Direct access to source documentation (medical records) must be allowed for the purpose of verifying that the data recorded in the eCRF are consistent with the original source data. Findings

from this review of eCRFs and source documents will be discussed with the study-site personnel. The sponsor expects that, during monitoring visits, the relevant study-site personnel will be available, the source documentation will be accessible, and a suitable environment will be provided for review of study-related documents. The monitor will meet with the investigator on a regular basis during the study to provide feedback on the study conduct.

17.9. Study Completion/Termination

17.9.1. Study Completion

The study is considered completed with the last visit for the last subject participating in the study. The final data from the study site will be sent to the sponsor (or designee) after completion of the final subject visit at that study site, in the time frame specified in the Clinical Trial Agreement.

17.9.2. Study Termination

The sponsor reserves the right to close the study site or terminate the study at any time for any reason at the sole discretion of the sponsor. Study sites will be closed upon study completion. A study site is considered closed when all required documents and study supplies have been collected and a study-site closure visit has been performed.

The investigator may initiate study-site closure at any time, provided there is reasonable cause and sufficient notice is given in advance of the intended termination.

Reasons for the early closure of a study site by the sponsor or investigator may include but are not limited to:

- Failure of the investigator to comply with the protocol, the requirements of the IEC/IRB or local regulatory authorities, the sponsor's procedures, or GCP guidelines
- Inadequate recruitment of subjects by the investigator
- Discontinuation of further study drug development

17.10. On-Site Audits

Representatives of the sponsor's clinical quality assurance department may visit the study site at any time during or after completion of the study to conduct an audit of the study in compliance with regulatory guidelines and company policy. These audits will require access to all study records, including source documents, for inspection and comparison with the eCRFs. Subject privacy must, however, be respected. The investigator and study-site personnel are responsible for being present and available for consultation during routinely scheduled study-site audit visits conducted by the sponsor or its designees.

Similar auditing procedures may also be conducted by agents of any regulatory body, either as part of a national GCP compliance program or to review the results of this study in support of a regulatory submission. The investigator should immediately notify the sponsor if he or she has been contacted by a regulatory agency concerning an upcoming inspection.

17.11. Use of Information and Publication

All information, including but not limited to information regarding the D/C/F/TAF tablet or the sponsor's operations (eg, patent application, formulas, manufacturing processes, basic scientific data, prior clinical data, formulation information) supplied by the sponsor to the investigator and not previously published, and any data generated as a result of this study, are considered confidential and remain the sole property of the sponsor. The investigator agrees to maintain this information in confidence and use this information only to accomplish this study, and will not use it for other purposes without the sponsor's prior written consent.

The investigator understands that the information developed in the study will be used by the sponsor in connection with the continued development of the D/C/F/TAF tablet, and thus may be disclosed as required to other clinical investigators or regulatory agencies. To permit the information derived from the clinical studies to be used, the investigator is obligated to provide the sponsor with all data obtained in the study.

The results of the study will be reported in a Clinical Study Report generated by the sponsor and will contain eCRF data from all study sites that participated in the study, and direct transmission of clinical laboratory data from a central laboratory into the sponsor's database. Recruitment performance or specific expertise related to the nature and the key assessment parameters of the study will be used to determine a coordinating investigator. Study subject identifiers will not be used in publication of results. Any work created in connection with performance of the study and contained in the data that can benefit from copyright protection (except any publication by the investigator as provided for below) shall be the property of the sponsor as author and owner of copyright in such work.

Consistent with GPC and International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidelines, the sponsor shall have the right to publish such primary (multicenter) data and information without approval from the investigator. The investigator has the right to publish study site-specific data after the primary data are published. If an investigator wishes to publish information from the study, a copy of the manuscript must be provided to the sponsor for review at least 60 days before submission for publication or presentation. Expedited reviews will be arranged for abstracts, poster presentations, or other materials. If requested by the sponsor in writing, the investigator will withhold such publication for up to an additional 60 days to allow for filing of a patent application. In the event that issues arise regarding scientific integrity or regulatory compliance, the sponsor will review these issues with the investigator. The sponsor will not mandate modifications to scientific content and does not have the right to suppress information. For multicenter study designs and substudy approaches, secondary results generally should not be published before the primary endpoints of a study have been published. Similarly, investigators will recognize the integrity of a multicenter study by not submitting for publication data derived from the individual study site until the combined results from the completed study have been submitted for publication, within 12 months of the availability of the final data (tables, listings, graphs), or the sponsor confirms there will be no multicenter study publication. Authorship of publications resulting from this study will be based on the guidelines on authorship, such as those described in the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, which state that the named authors must have made a significant

contribution to the design of the study or analysis and interpretation of the data, provided critical review of the paper, and given final approval of the final version.

Registration of Clinical Studies and Disclosure of Results

The sponsor will register and/or disclose the existence of and the results of clinical studies as required by law.

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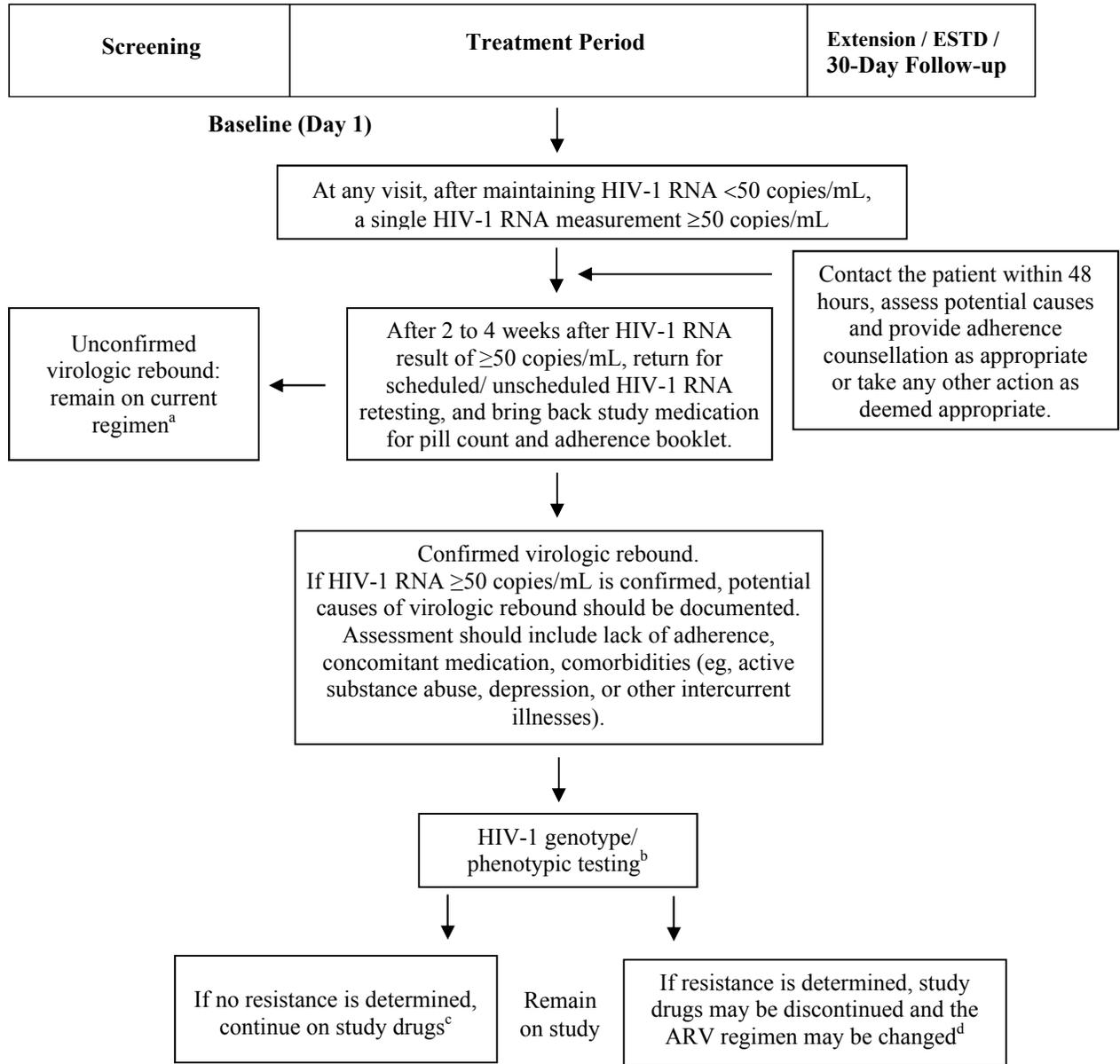
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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Management of Virologic Rebound



^a If HIV-1 RNA ≥50 copies/mL is not confirmed, subjects will remain on their current regimen and the viral load will be further monitored.

^b If HIV-1 RNA ≥50 copies/mL is confirmed and HIV-1 RNA value is ≥400 copies/mL, the blood sample from the retesting visit or a following visit with HIV-1 RNA ≥400 copies/mL will be used for HIV-1 genotypic testing. Phenotypic resistance testing may be done upon request of the study virologist.

^c The subject may remain on study drug and the viral load will be further monitored. Genotype/phenotype testing at other time points may be requested if deemed necessary by the protocol virologist. Investigators should carefully evaluate the benefits and risks of remaining on study drug for each individual subject and document this assessment in the on-site medical record. Investigators who opt to discontinue study drugs for an individual subject must inform the sponsor's medical monitor prior to study drug discontinuation.

^d In case of early discontinuation, an HIV-1 genotypic resistance report, if available, will be forwarded to the investigator in order to assist in the selection of a new ARV regimen.

Attachment 2: Division of AIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events

The Division of AIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events (version 2.0, November 2014), or ‘DAIDS grading table’, is a descriptive terminology to be utilized for AE reporting in this study. A grading (severity) scale is provided for each AE term.

General Instructions

Estimating Severity Grade

If the need arises to grade a clinical AE that is not identified in the DAIDS grading table, use the category ‘Estimating Severity Grade’ located at the top of the table on the following page. In addition, all deaths related to an AE are to be classified as grade 5.

Grading Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events

The DAIDS grading table includes parameters for grading both adult and pediatric AEs. When a single set of parameters is not appropriate for grading specific types of AEs for both adult and pediatric populations, separate sets of parameters for adult and/or pediatric populations (with specified respective age ranges) are provided. If there is no distinction in the table between adult and pediatric values for a type of AE, then the single set of parameters listed is to be used for grading the severity of both adult and pediatric events of that type.

Determining Severity Grade

If the severity of an AE could fall under either 1 of 2 grades (eg, the severity of an AE could be either grade 2 or grade 3), select the higher of the 2 grades for the AE.

Laboratory normal ranges should be taken into consideration to assign gradings to a laboratory value.

Definitions

Basic self-care functions	<u>Adults</u> : activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding <u>Young children</u> : activities that are age and culturally appropriate (eg, feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implements)
Usual social & functional activities	Activities which adults and children perform on a routine basis and those which are part of regular activities of daily living, for example: <u>Adults</u> : adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, or pursuing a hobby <u>Young Children</u> : activities that are age and culturally appropriate (eg, social interactions, play activities, learning tasks)
Intervention	Medical, surgical, or other procedures recommended or provided by a healthcare professional for the treatment of an adverse event.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Clinical adverse event NOT identified elsewhere in the grading table	Mild symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities with intervention not indicated	Moderate symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities with intervention indicated	Severe symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities with intervention or hospitalization indicated	Potentially life- threatening symptoms causing inability to perform basic self- care functions with intervention indicated to prevent permanent impairment, persistent disability, or death

MAJOR CLINICAL CONDITIONS				
CARDIOVASCULAR				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Arrhythmia (by ECG or physical examination) <i>Specify type, if applicable</i>	No symptoms AND No intervention indicated	No symptoms AND Non-urgent intervention indicated	Non-life-threatening symptoms AND Non-urgent intervention indicated	Life-threatening arrhythmia OR Urgent intervention indicated
Blood Pressure Abnormalities¹ <i>Hypertension (with the lowest reading taken after repeat testing during a visit) ≥18 years of age</i>	140 to <160 mmHg systolic OR 90 to <100 mmHg diastolic	≥160 to <180 mmHg systolic OR ≥100 to <110 mmHg diastolic	≥180 mmHg systolic OR ≥110 mmHg diastolic	Life-threatening consequences in a participant not previously diagnosed with hypertension (eg, malignant hypertension) OR Hospitalization indicated
<i><18 years of age</i>	>120/80 mmHg	≥95th to <99th percentile + 5 mmHg adjusted for age, height, and gender (systolic and/or diastolic)	≥99th percentile + 5 mmHg adjusted for age, height, and gender (systolic and/or diastolic)	Life-threatening consequences in a participant not previously diagnosed with hypertension (eg, malignant hypertension) OR Hospitalization indicated
<i>Hypotension</i>	No symptoms	Symptoms corrected with oral fluid replacement	Symptoms AND IV fluids indicated	Shock requiring use of vasopressors or mechanical assistance to maintain blood pressure
Cardiac Ischemia or Infarction <i>Report only one</i>	NA	NA	New symptoms with ischemia (stable angina) OR New testing consistent with ischemia	Unstable angina OR Acute myocardial infarction
Heart Failure	No symptoms AND Laboratory or cardiac imaging abnormalities	Symptoms with mild to moderate activity or exertion	Symptoms at rest or with minimal activity or exertion (eg, hypoxemia) OR Intervention indicated (eg, oxygen)	Life-threatening consequences OR Urgent intervention indicated (eg, vasoactive medications, ventricular assist device, heart transplant)
Hemorrhage (with significant acute blood loss)	NA	Symptoms AND No transfusion indicated	Symptoms AND Transfusion of ≤2 units packed RBCs indicated	Life-threatening hypotension OR Transfusion of >2 units packed RBCs (for children, packed RBCs >10 cc/kg) indicated

¹ Blood pressure norms for children <18 years of age can be found in: Expert Panel on Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents. *Pediatrics* 2011;128:S213; originally published online November 14, 2011; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2009-2107C.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Prolonged PR Interval or AV Block <i>Report only one</i> <i>>16 years of age</i> <i>≤16 years of age</i>	PR interval 0.21 to <0.25 seconds 1st degree AV block (PR interval > normal for age and rate)	PR interval ≥0.25 seconds OR Type I 2nd degree AV block Type I 2nd degree AV block	Type II 2nd degree AV block OR Ventricular pause ≥3.0 seconds Type II 2nd degree AV block OR Ventricular pause ≥3.0 seconds	Complete AV block Complete AV block
Prolonged QTc Interval²	0.45 to 0.47 seconds	>0.47 to 0.50 seconds	>0.50 seconds OR ≥0.06 seconds above baseline	Life-threatening consequences (eg, Torsade de pointes, other associated serious ventricular dysrhythmia)
Thrombosis or Embolism <i>Report only one</i>	NA	Symptoms AND No intervention indicated	Symptoms AND Intervention indicated	Life-threatening embolic event (eg, pulmonary embolism, thrombus)

² As per Bazett's formula.

DERMATOLOGIC				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Alopecia (scalp only)	Detectable by study participant, caregiver, or physician AND Causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Obvious on visual inspection AND Causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	NA	NA
Bruising	Localized to one area	Localized to more than one area	Generalized	NA
Cellulitis	NA	Non-parenteral treatment indicated (eg, oral antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals)	IV treatment indicated (eg, IV antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals)	Life-threatening consequences (eg, sepsis, tissue necrosis)
Hyperpigmentation	Slight or localized causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Marked or generalized causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	NA	NA
Hypopigmentation	Slight or localized causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Marked or generalized causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	NA	NA
Petechiae	Localized to one area	Localized to more than one area	Generalized	NA
Pruritus ³ (without skin lesions)	Itching causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Itching causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Itching causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Rash <i>Specify type, if applicable</i> For the rash management applicable in this study, see Section 9.5.2.	Localized rash	Diffuse rash OR Target lesions	Diffuse rash AND Vesicles or limited number of bullae or superficial ulcerations of mucous membrane limited to one site	Extensive or generalized bullous lesions OR Ulceration of mucous membrane involving two or more distinct mucosal sites OR Stevens-Johnson syndrome OR Toxic epidermal necrolysis

³ For pruritus associated with injections or infusions, see the *Site Reactions to Injections and Infusions* section.

ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Diabetes Mellitus	Controlled without medication	Controlled with medication OR Modification of current medication regimen	Uncontrolled despite treatment modification OR Hospitalization for immediate glucose control indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma, end organ failure)
Gynecomastia	Detectable by study participant, caregiver, or physician AND Causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Obvious on visual inspection AND Causing pain with greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Disfiguring changes AND Symptoms requiring intervention or causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Hyperthyroidism	No symptoms AND Abnormal laboratory value	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Thyroid suppression therapy indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Uncontrolled despite treatment modification	Life-threatening consequences (eg, thyroid storm)
Hypothyroidism	No symptoms AND Abnormal laboratory value	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Thyroid replacement therapy indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Uncontrolled despite treatment modification	Life-threatening consequences (eg, myxedema coma)
Lipoatrophy⁴	Detectable by study participant, caregiver, or physician AND Causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Obvious on visual inspection AND Causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Disfiguring changes	NA
Lipohypertrophy⁵	Detectable by study participant, caregiver, or physician AND Causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Obvious on visual inspection AND Causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Disfiguring changes	NA

⁴ Definition: A disorder characterized by fat loss in the face, extremities, and buttocks.

⁵ Definition: A disorder characterized by abnormal fat accumulation on the back of the neck, breasts, and abdomen.

GASTROINTESTINAL				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Anorexia	Loss of appetite without decreased oral intake	Loss of appetite associated with decreased oral intake without significant weight loss	Loss of appetite associated with significant weight loss	Life-threatening consequences OR Aggressive intervention indicated (eg, tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition)
Ascites	No symptoms	Symptoms AND Intervention indicated (eg, diuretics, therapeutic paracentesis)	Symptoms recur or persist despite intervention	Life-threatening consequences
Bloating or Distension <i>Report only one</i>	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Cholecystitis	NA	Symptoms AND Medical intervention indicated	Radiologic, endoscopic, or operative intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, sepsis, perforation)
Constipation	NA	Persistent constipation requiring regular use of dietary modifications, laxatives, or enemas	Obstipation with manual evacuation indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, obstruction)
Diarrhea <i>≥1 year of age</i> <i><1 year of age</i>	Transient or intermittent episodes of unformed stools OR Increase of ≤3 stools over baseline per 24-hour period Liquid stools (more unformed than usual) but usual number of stools	Persistent episodes of unformed to watery stools OR Increase of 4 to 6 stools over baseline per 24-hour period Liquid stools with increased number of stools OR Mild dehydration	Increase of ≥7 stools per 24-hour period OR IV fluid replacement indicated Liquid stools with moderate dehydration	Life-threatening consequences (eg, hypotensive shock) Life-threatening consequences (eg, liquid stools resulting in severe dehydration, hypotensive shock)
Dysphagia or Odynophagia <i>Report only one and specify location</i>	Symptoms but able to eat usual diet	Symptoms causing altered dietary intake with no intervention indicated	Symptoms causing severely altered dietary intake with intervention indicated	Life-threatening reduction in oral intake
Gastrointestinal Bleeding	Not requiring intervention other than iron supplement	Endoscopic intervention indicated	Transfusion indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, hypotensive shock)
Mucositis or Stomatitis <i>Report only one and specify location</i>	Mucosal erythema	Patchy pseudomembranes or ulcerations	Confluent pseudomembranes or ulcerations OR Mucosal bleeding with minor trauma	Life-threatening consequences (eg, aspiration, choking) OR Tissue necrosis OR Diffuse spontaneous mucosal bleeding
Nausea	Transient (<24 hours) or intermittent AND No or minimal interference with oral intake	Persistent nausea resulting in decreased oral intake for 24 to 48 hours	Persistent nausea resulting in minimal oral intake for >48 hours OR Rehydration indicated (eg, IV fluids)	Life-threatening consequences (eg, hypotensive shock)

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Pancreatitis	NA	Symptoms with hospitalization not indicated	Symptoms with hospitalization indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, circulatory failure, hemorrhage, sepsis)
Perforation (colon or rectum)	NA	NA	Intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences
Proctitis	Rectal discomfort with no intervention indicated	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Medical intervention indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Operative intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences (eg, perforation)
Rectal Discharge	Visible discharge	Discharge requiring the use of pads	NA	NA
Vomiting	Transient or intermittent AND No or minimal interference with oral intake	Frequent episodes with no or mild dehydration	Persistent vomiting resulting in orthostatic hypotension OR Aggressive rehydration indicated (eg, IV fluids)	Life-threatening consequences (eg, hypotensive shock)

MUSCULOSKELETAL				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Arthralgia	Joint pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Joint pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Joint pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling joint pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Arthritis	Stiffness or joint swelling causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Stiffness or joint swelling causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Stiffness or joint swelling causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling joint stiffness or swelling causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Myalgia (generalized)	Muscle pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling muscle pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Osteonecrosis	NA	No symptoms but with radiographic findings AND No operative intervention indicated	Bone pain with radiographic findings OR Operative intervention indicated	Disabling bone pain with radiographic findings causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Osteopenia⁶ ≥30 years of age <30 years of age	BMD t-score -2.5 to -1 BMD z-score -2 to -1	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Osteoporosis⁶ ≥30 years of age <30 years of age	NA NA	BMD t-score <-2.5 BMD z-score <-2	Pathologic fracture (eg, compression fracture causing loss of vertebral height) Pathologic fracture (eg, compression fracture causing loss of vertebral height)	Pathologic fracture causing life-threatening consequences Pathologic fracture causing life-threatening consequences

⁶ BMD t and z scores can be found in: Kanis JA on behalf of the World Health Organization Scientific Group (2007). Assessment of osteoporosis at the primary health-care level. Technical Report. World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases, University of Sheffield, UK. 2007: Printed by the University of Sheffield.

NEUROLOGIC				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Acute CNS Ischemia	NA	NA	Transient ischemic attack	Cerebral vascular accident (eg, stroke with neurological deficit)
Altered Mental Status (for Dementia, see <i>Cognitive, Behavioral, or Attentional Disturbance</i> below)	Changes causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Mild lethargy or somnolence causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Confusion, memory impairment, lethargy, or somnolence causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Delirium OR Obtundation OR Coma
Ataxia	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR No symptoms with ataxia detected on examination	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Cognitive, Behavioral, or Attentional Disturbance (includes dementia and attention deficit disorder) <i>Specify type, if applicable</i>	Disability causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources not indicated	Disability causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources on part-time basis indicated	Disability causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources on a full-time basis indicated	Disability causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Institutionalization indicated
Developmental Delay <i><18 years of age</i> <i>Specify type, if applicable</i>	Mild developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Moderate developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Severe developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Developmental regression, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting
Headache	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Hospitalization indicated OR Headache with significant impairment of alertness or other neurologic function
Neuromuscular Weakness (includes myopathy and neuropathy) <i>Specify type, if applicable</i>	Minimal muscle weakness causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR No symptoms with decreased strength on examination	Muscle weakness causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle weakness causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling muscle weakness causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Respiratory muscle weakness impairing ventilation

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Neurosensory Alteration (includes paresthesia and painful neuropathy) <i>Specify type, if applicable</i>	Minimal paresthesia causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR No symptoms with sensory alteration on examination	Sensory alteration or paresthesia causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Sensory alteration or paresthesia causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling sensory alteration or paresthesia causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Seizures <i>New Onset Seizure</i> <i>≥18 years of age</i>	NA	NA	1 to 3 seizures	Prolonged and repetitive seizures (eg, status epilepticus) OR Difficult to control (eg, refractory epilepsy)
<i><18 years of age</i> <i>(includes new or pre-existing febrile seizures)</i>	Seizure lasting <5 minutes with <24 hours postictal state	Seizure lasting 5 to <20 minutes with <24 hours postictal state	Seizure lasting ≥20 minutes OR >24 hours postictal state	Prolonged and repetitive seizures (eg, status epilepticus) OR Difficult to control (eg, refractory epilepsy)
<i>Pre-existing Seizure</i>	NA	Increased frequency from previous level of control without change in seizure character	Change in seizure character either in duration or quality (eg, severity or focality)	Prolonged and repetitive seizures (eg, status epilepticus) OR Difficult to control (eg, refractory epilepsy)
Syncope	Near syncope without loss of consciousness (eg, pre-syncope)	Loss of consciousness with no intervention indicated	Loss of consciousness AND Hospitalization or intervention required	NA

PREGNANCY, PUERPERIUM, AND PERINATAL				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Fetal Death or Stillbirth (report using mother's participant ID) <i>Report only one</i>	NA	NA	Fetal loss occurring at ≥20 weeks gestation	NA
Preterm Delivery ⁷ (report using mother's participant ID)	Delivery at 34 to <37 weeks gestational age	Delivery at 28 to <34 weeks gestational age	Delivery at 24 to <28 weeks gestational age	Delivery at <24 weeks gestational age
Spontaneous Abortion or Miscarriage ⁸ (report using mother's participant ID) <i>Report only one</i>	Chemical pregnancy	Uncomplicated spontaneous abortion or miscarriage	Complicated spontaneous abortion or miscarriage	NA

⁷ Definition: A delivery of a live-born neonate occurring at ≥20 to <37 weeks gestational age.

⁸ Definition: A clinically recognized pregnancy occurring at <20 weeks gestational age.

PSYCHIATRIC				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Insomnia	Mild difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up early	Moderate difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up early	Severe difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up early	NA
Psychiatric Disorders (includes anxiety, depression, mania, and psychosis) <i>Specify disorder</i>	Symptoms with intervention not indicated OR Behavior causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms with intervention indicated OR Behavior causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms with hospitalization indicated OR Behavior causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Threatens harm to self or others OR Acute psychosis OR Behavior causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Suicidal Ideation or Attempt <i>Report only one</i>	Preoccupied with thoughts of death AND No wish to kill oneself	Preoccupied with thoughts of death AND Wish to kill oneself with no specific plan or intent	Thoughts of killing oneself with partial or complete plans but no attempt to do so OR Hospitalization indicated	Suicide attempted

RESPIRATORY				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Acute Bronchospasm	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second or peak flow reduced to ≥ 70 to $< 80\%$ OR Mild symptoms with intervention not indicated	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second or peak flow 50 to $< 70\%$ OR Symptoms with intervention indicated OR Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second or peak flow 25 to $< 50\%$ OR Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second or peak flow $< 25\%$ OR Life-threatening respiratory or hemodynamic compromise OR Intubation
Dyspnea or Respiratory Distress <i>Report only one</i>	Dyspnea on exertion with no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Wheezing OR Minimal increase in respiratory rate for age	Dyspnea on exertion causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Nasal flaring OR Intercostal retractions OR Pulse oximetry 90 to $< 95\%$	Dyspnea at rest causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Pulse oximetry $< 90\%$	Respiratory failure with ventilator support indicated (eg, CPAP, BPAP, intubation)

SENSORY				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Hearing Loss <i>≥12 years of age</i>	NA	Hearing aid or intervention not indicated	Hearing aid or intervention indicated	Profound bilateral hearing loss (>80 dB at 2 kHz and above) OR Non-serviceable hearing (ie, >50 dB audiogram and <50% speech discrimination)
<i><12 years of age (based on a 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 kHz audiogram)</i>	>20 dB hearing loss at ≤4 kHz	>20 dB hearing loss at >4 kHz	>20 dB hearing loss at ≥3 kHz in one ear with additional speech language related services indicated (where available) OR Hearing loss sufficient to indicate therapeutic intervention, including hearing aids	Audiologic indication for cochlear implant and additional speech-language related services indicated (where available)
Tinnitus	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities with intervention not indicated	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities with intervention indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Uveitis	No symptoms AND Detectable on examination	Anterior uveitis with symptoms OR Medicamylasal intervention indicated	Posterior or pan-uveitis OR Operative intervention indicated	Disabling visual loss in affected eye(s)
Vertigo	Vertigo causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Vertigo causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Vertigo causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling vertigo causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Visual Changes (assessed from baseline)	Visual changes causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Visual changes causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Visual changes causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling visual loss in affected eye(s)

SYSTEMIC				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Acute Allergic Reaction	Localized urticaria (wheals) with no medical intervention indicated	Localized urticaria with intervention indicated OR Mild angioedema with no intervention indicated	Generalized urticaria OR Angioedema with intervention indicated OR Symptoms of mild bronchospasm	Acute anaphylaxis OR Life-threatening bronchospasm OR Laryngeal edema
Chills	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Cytokine Release Syndrome⁹	Mild signs and symptoms AND Therapy (ie, antibody infusion) interruption not indicated	Therapy (ie, antibody infusion) interruption indicated AND Responds promptly to symptomatic treatment OR Prophylactic medications indicated for ≤ 24 hours	Prolonged severe signs and symptoms OR Recurrence of symptoms following initial improvement	Life-threatening consequences (eg, requiring pressor or ventilator support)
Fatigue or Malaise <i>Report only one</i>	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Incapacitating symptoms of fatigue or malaise causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Fever (non-axillary temperatures only)	38.0 to $<38.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 100.4 to $<101.5^{\circ}\text{F}$	≥ 38.6 to $<39.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ≥ 101.5 to $<102.7^{\circ}\text{F}$	≥ 39.3 to $<40.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ≥ 102.7 to $<104.0^{\circ}\text{F}$	$\geq 40.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $\geq 104.0^{\circ}\text{F}$
Pain¹⁰ (not associated with study agent injections and not specified elsewhere) <i>Specify location</i>	Pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Hospitalization indicated
Serum Sickness¹¹	Mild signs and symptoms	Moderate signs and symptoms AND Intervention indicated (eg, antihistamines)	Severe signs and symptoms AND Higher level intervention indicated (eg, steroids or IV fluids)	Life-threatening consequences (eg, requiring pressor or ventilator support)
Underweight¹² <i>>5 to 19 years of age</i> <i>2 to 5 years of age</i> <i><2 years of age</i>	NA NA NA	WHO BMI z-score < -2 to ≤ -3 WHO Weight-for-height z-score < -2 to ≤ -3 WHO Weight-for-length z-score < -2 to ≤ -3	WHO BMI z-score < -3 WHO Weight-for-height z-score < -3 WHO Weight-for-length z-score < -3	WHO BMI z-score < -3 with life-threatening consequences WHO Weight-for-height z-score < -3 with life-threatening consequences WHO Weight-for-length z-score < -3 with life-threatening consequences

⁹ Definition: A disorder characterized by nausea, headache, tachycardia, hypotension, rash, and/or shortness of breath.

¹⁰ For pain associated with injections or infusions, see the *Site Reactions to Injections and Infusions* section.

¹¹ Definition: A disorder characterized by fever, arthralgia, myalgia, skin eruptions, lymphadenopathy, marked discomfort, and/or dyspnea.

¹² WHO reference tables may be accessed by clicking the desired age range or by accessing the following URLs:

http://www.who.int/growthref/who2007_bmi_for_age/en/ for participants >5 to 19 years of age and

http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/chart_catalogue/en/ for those ≤ 5 years of age.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Weight Loss (excludes postpartum weight loss)	NA	5 to <9% loss in body weight from baseline	≥9 to <20% loss in body weight from baseline	≥20% loss in body weight from baseline OR Aggressive intervention indicated (eg, tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition)

URINARY				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Urinary Tract Obstruction	NA	Signs or symptoms of urinary tract obstruction without hydronephrosis or renal dysfunction	Signs or symptoms of urinary tract obstruction with hydronephrosis or renal dysfunction	Obstruction causing life-threatening consequences

SITE REACTIONS TO INJECTIONS AND INFUSIONS				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Injection Site Pain or Tenderness <i>Report only one</i>	Pain or tenderness causing no or minimal limitation of use of limb	Pain or tenderness causing greater than minimal limitation of use of limb	Pain or tenderness causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Pain or tenderness causing inability to perform basic self-care function OR Hospitalization indicated
Injection Site Erythema or Redness ¹³ <i>Report only one</i> <i>>15 years of age</i>	2.5 to <5 cm in diameter OR 6.25 to <25 cm ² surface area AND Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	≥5 to <10 cm in diameter OR ≥25 to <100 cm ² surface area OR Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	≥10 cm in diameter OR ≥100 cm ² surface area OR Ulceration OR Secondary infection OR Phlebitis OR Sterile abscess OR Drainage OR Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Potentially life-threatening consequences (eg, abscess, exfoliative dermatitis, necrosis involving dermis or deeper tissue)
<i>≤15 years of age</i>	≤2.5 cm in diameter	>2.5 cm in diameter with <50% surface area of the extremity segment involved (eg, upper arm or thigh)	≥50% surface area of the extremity segment involved (eg, upper arm or thigh) OR Ulceration OR Secondary infection OR Phlebitis OR Sterile abscess OR Drainage	Potentially life-threatening consequences (eg, abscess, exfoliative dermatitis, necrosis involving dermis or deeper tissue)
Injection Site Induration or Swelling <i>Report only one</i> <i>>15 years of age</i> <i>≤15 years of age</i>	Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, >15 years of age Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, ≤15 years of age	Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, >15 years of age Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, ≤15 years of age	Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, >15 years of age Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, ≤15 years of age	Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, >15 years of age Same as for Injection Site Erythema or Redness, ≤15 years of age
Injection Site Pruritus	Itching localized to the injection site that is relieved spontaneously or in <48 hours of treatment	Itching beyond the injection site that is not generalized OR Itching localized to the injection site requiring ≥48 hours treatment	Generalized itching causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA

¹³ Injection Site Erythema or Redness should be evaluated and graded using the greatest single diameter or measured surface area.

LABORATORY VALUES				
CHEMISTRIES				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Acidosis	NA	pH ≥ 7.3 to $< LLN$	pH < 7.3 without life-threatening consequences	pH < 7.3 with life-threatening consequences
Albumin, Low (g/dL; g/L)	3.0 to $< LLN$ <i>3.0 to $< LLN$</i>	≥ 2.0 to < 3.0 <i>≥ 2.0 to < 3.0</i>	< 2.0 <i>< 2.0</i>	NA
Alkaline Phosphatase, High	1.25 to < 2.5 x ULN	2.5 to < 5.0 x ULN	5.0 to < 10.0 x ULN	≥ 10.0 x ULN
Alkalosis	NA	pH $> ULN$ to ≤ 7.5	pH > 7.5 without life-threatening consequences	pH > 7.5 with life-threatening consequences
ALT or SGPT, High <i>Report only one</i>	1.25 to < 2.5 x ULN	2.5 to < 5.0 x ULN	5.0 to < 10.0 x ULN	≥ 10.0 x ULN
Amylase (Pancreatic) or Amylase (Total), High <i>Report only one</i>	1.1 to < 1.5 x ULN	1.5 to < 3.0 x ULN	3.0 to < 5.0 x ULN	≥ 5.0 x ULN
AST or SGOT, High <i>Report only one</i>	1.25 to < 2.5 x ULN	2.5 to < 5.0 x ULN	5.0 to < 10.0 x ULN	≥ 10.0 x ULN
Bicarbonate, Low (mEq/L; mmol/L)	16.0 to $< LLN$ <i>16.0 to $< LLN$</i>	11.0 to < 16.0 <i>11.0 to < 16.0</i>	8.0 to < 11.0 <i>8.0 to < 11.0</i>	< 8.0 <i>< 8.0</i>
Bilirubin Direct Bilirubin¹⁴, High <i>> 28 days of age</i>	NA	NA	$> ULN$	$> ULN$ with life-threatening consequences (eg, signs and symptoms of liver failure)
Total Bilirubin, High <i>> 28 days of age</i>	ULN to ≤ 1 mg/dL	> 1 to ≤ 1.5 mg/dL	> 1.5 to ≤ 2 mg/dL	> 2 mg/dL
Total Bilirubin, High <i>≤ 28 days of age</i>	1.1 to < 1.6 x ULN	1.6 to < 2.6 x ULN	2.6 to < 5.0 x ULN	≥ 5.0 x ULN
Total Bilirubin, High <i>≤ 28 days of age</i>	See Appendix A. Total Bilirubin for Term and Preterm Neonates	See Appendix A. Total Bilirubin for Term and Preterm Neonates	See Appendix A. Total Bilirubin for Term and Preterm Neonates	See Appendix A. Total Bilirubin for Term and Preterm Neonates
Calcium, High (mg/dL; mmol/L) <i>≥ 7 days of age</i> <i>< 7 days of age</i>	10.6 to < 11.5 <i>2.65 to < 2.88</i> 11.5 to < 12.4 <i>2.88 to < 3.10</i>	11.5 to < 12.5 <i>2.88 to < 3.13</i> 12.4 to < 12.9 <i>3.10 to < 3.23</i>	12.5 to < 13.5 <i>3.13 to < 3.38</i> 12.9 to < 13.5 <i>3.23 to < 3.38</i>	≥ 13.5 <i>≥ 3.38</i> ≥ 13.5 <i>≥ 3.38</i>
Calcium (Ionized), High (mg/dL; mmol/L)	$> ULN$ to < 6.0 <i>$> ULN$ to < 1.5</i>	6.0 to < 6.4 <i>1.5 to < 1.6</i>	6.4 to < 7.2 <i>1.6 to < 1.8</i>	≥ 7.2 <i>≥ 1.8</i>
Calcium, Low (mg/dL; mmol/L) <i>≥ 7 days of age</i> <i>< 7 days of age</i>	7.8 to < 8.4 <i>1.95 to < 2.10</i> 6.5 to < 7.5 <i>1.63 to < 1.88</i>	7.0 to < 7.8 <i>1.75 to < 1.95</i> 6.0 to < 6.5 <i>1.50 to < 1.63</i>	6.1 to < 7.0 <i>1.53 to < 1.75</i> 5.50 to < 6.0 <i>1.38 to < 1.50</i>	< 6.1 <i>< 1.53</i> < 5.50 <i>< 1.38</i>
Calcium (Ionized), Low (mg/dL; mmol/L)	$< LLN$ to 4.0 <i>$< LLN$ to 1.0</i>	3.6 to 4.0 <i>0.9 to < 1.0</i>	3.2 to < 3.6 <i>0.8 to < 0.9</i>	< 3.2 <i>< 0.8</i>
Cardiac Troponin I, High	NA	NA	NA	Levels consistent with myocardial infarction or unstable angina as defined by the local laboratory

¹⁴ Direct bilirubin > 1.5 mg/dL in a participant < 28 days of age should be graded as grade 2, if $< 10\%$ of the total bilirubin.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Creatine Kinase, High	3 to <6 x ULN	6 to <10 x ULN	10 to <20 x ULN	≥20 x ULN
Creatinine, High	1.1 to 1.3 x ULN	>1.3 to 1.8 x ULN OR Increase of >0.3 mg/dL above baseline	>1.8 to <3.5 x ULN OR Increase of 1.5 to <2.0 x above baseline	≥3.5 x ULN OR Increase of ≥2.0 x above baseline
Creatinine Clearance¹⁵ or eGFR, Low <i>Report only one</i>	NA	<90 to 60 ml/min or ml/min/1.73 m ² OR 10 to <30% decrease from baseline	<60 to 30ml/min or ml/min/1.73 m ² OR ≥30 to <50% decrease from baseline	<30 ml/min or ml/min/1.73 m ² OR ≥50% decrease from baseline or dialysis needed
Glucose (mg/dL; mmol/L) Fasting, High Nonfasting, High	110 to 125 <i>6.11 to <6.95</i>	>125 to 250 <i>6.95 to <13.89</i>	>250 to 500 <i>13.89 to <27.75</i>	>500 <i>≥27.75</i>
Glucose, Low (mg/dL; mmol/L) ≥1 month of age <1 month of age	55 to 64 <i>3.05 to 3.55</i>	40 to <55 <i>2.22 to <3.05</i>	30 to <40 <i>1.67 to <2.22</i>	<30 <i><1.67</i>
Lactate, High	ULN to <2.0 x ULN without acidosis	≥2.0 x ULN without acidosis	Increased lactate with pH <7.3 without life- threatening consequences	Increased lactate with pH <7.3 with life- threatening consequences
Lipase, High	1.1 to <1.5 x ULN	1.5 to <3.0 x ULN	3.0 to <5.0 x ULN	≥5.0 x ULN
Lipid Disorders (mg/dL; mmol/L) Cholesterol, Fasting, High ≥18 years of age <18 years of age	200 to <240 <i>5.18 to <6.19</i>	240 to <300 <i>6.19 to <7.77</i>	≥300 <i>≥7.77</i>	NA
LDL, Fasting, High ≥18 years of age >2 to <18 years of age	170 to <200 <i>4.40 to <5.15</i>	200 to <300 <i>5.15 to <7.77</i>	≥300 <i>≥7.77</i>	NA
Triglycerides, Fasting, High	130 to <160 <i>3.37 to <4.12</i>	160 to <190 <i>4.12 to <4.90</i>	≥190 <i>≥4.90</i>	NA
	110 to <130 <i>2.85 to <3.34</i>	130 to <190 <i>3.34 to <4.90</i>	≥190 <i>≥4.90</i>	NA
	150 to 300 <i>1.71 to 3.42</i>	>300 to 500 <i>>3.42 to 5.7</i>	>500 to <1,000 <i>>5.7 to 11.4</i>	>1,000 <i>>11.4</i>
Magnesium¹⁶, Low (mEq/L; mmol/L)	1.2 to <1.4 <i>0.60 to <0.70</i>	0.9 to <1.2 <i>0.45 to <0.60</i>	0.6 to <0.9 <i>0.30 to <0.45</i>	<0.6 <i><0.30</i>
Phosphate, Low (mg/dL; mmol/L) >14 years of age 1 to 14 years of age <1 year of age	2.0 to <LLN <i>0.81 to <LLN</i>	1.4 to <2.0 <i>0.65 to <0.81</i>	1.0 to <1.4 <i>0.32 to <0.65</i>	<1.0 <i><0.32</i>
	3.0 to <3.5 <i>0.97 to <1.13</i>	2.5 to <3.0 <i>0.81 to <0.97</i>	1.5 to <2.5 <i>0.48 to <0.81</i>	<1.5 <i><0.48</i>
	3.5 to <4.5 <i>1.13 to <1.45</i>	2.5 to <3.5 <i>0.81 to <1.13</i>	1.5 to <2.5 <i>0.48 to <0.81</i>	<1.5 <i><0.48</i>
Potassium, High (mEq/L; mmol/L)	5.6 to <6.0 <i>5.6 to <6.0</i>	6.0 to <6.5 <i>6.0 to <6.5</i>	6.5 to <7.0 <i>6.5 to <7.0</i>	≥7.0 <i>≥7.0</i>
Potassium, Low (mEq/L; mmol/L)	3.0 to <3.4 <i>3.0 to <3.4</i>	2.5 to <3.0 <i>2.5 to <3.0</i>	2.0 to <2.5 <i>2.0 to <2.5</i>	<2.0 <i><2.0</i>

¹⁵ Use the applicable formula (i.e., Cockcroft-Gault in mL/min or Schwartz in mL/min/1.73m²).¹⁶ To convert a magnesium value from mg/dL to mmol/L, laboratories should multiply by 0.4114.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Sodium, High (mEq/L; mmol/L)	146 to <150 <i>146 to <150</i>	150 to <154 <i>150 to <154</i>	154 to <160 <i>154 to <160</i>	≥160 <i>≥160</i>
Sodium, Low (mEq/L; mmol/L)	130 to <135 <i>130 to <135</i>	125 to <130 <i>125 to <130</i>	121 to <125 <i>121 to <125</i>	≤120 <i>≤120</i>
Uric Acid, High (mg/dL; mmol/L)	7.5 to <10.0 <i>0.45 to <0.59</i>	10.0 to <12.0 <i>0.59 to <0.71</i>	12.0 to <15.0 <i>0.71 to <0.89</i>	≥15.0 <i>≥0.89</i>

HEMATOLOGY				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Absolute CD4+ Count, Low (cell/mm ³ ; cells/L) >5 years of age (not HIV infected)	300 to <400 300 to <400	200 to <300 200 to <300	100 to <200 100 to <200	<100 <100
Absolute Lymphocyte Count, Low (cell/mm ³ ; cells/L) >5 years of age (not HIV infected)	600 to <650 0.600 x 10 ⁹ to <0.650 x 10 ⁹	500 to <600 0.500 x 10 ⁹ to <0.600 x 10 ⁹	350 to <500 0.350 x 10 ⁹ to <0.500 x 10 ⁹	<350 <0.350 x 10 ⁹
Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC), Low (cells/mm ³ ; cells/L) >7 days of age 2 to 7 days of age ≤1 day of age	800 to 1,000 0.800 x 10 ⁹ to 1.000 x 10 ⁹ 1,250 to 1,500 1.250 x 10 ⁹ to 1.500 x 10 ⁹ 4,000 to 5,000 4.000 x 10 ⁹ to 5.000 x 10 ⁹	600 to 799 0.600 x 10 ⁹ to 0.799 x 10 ⁹ 1,000 to 1,249 1.000 x 10 ⁹ to 1.249 x 10 ⁹ 3,000 to 3,999 3.000 x 10 ⁹ to 3.999 x 10 ⁹	400 to 599 0.400 x 10 ⁹ to 0.599 x 10 ⁹ 750 to 999 0.750 x 10 ⁹ to 0.999 x 10 ⁹ 1,500 to 2,999 1.500 x 10 ⁹ to 2.999 x 10 ⁹	<400 <0.400 x 10 ⁹ <750 <0.750 x 10 ⁹ <1,500 <1.500 x 10 ⁹
Fibrinogen, Decreased (mg/dL; g/L)	100 to <200 1.00 to <2.00 OR 0.75 to <1.00 x LLN	75 to <100 0.75 to <1.00 OR ≥0.50 to <0.75 x LLN	50 to <75 0.50 to <0.75 OR 0.25 to <0.50 x LLN	<50 <0.50 OR <0.25 x LLN OR Associated with gross bleeding
Hemoglobin¹⁷, Low (g/dL; mmol/L) ¹⁸ ≥13 years of age (male only) ≥13 years of age (female only) 57 days of age to <13 years of age (male and female) 36 to 56 days of age (male and female) 22 to 35 days of age (male and female) 8 to ≤21 days of age (male and female) ≤7 days of age (male and female)	10.0 to 10.9 6.19 to 6.76 9.5 to 10.4 5.88 to 6.48 9.5 to 10.4 5.88 to 6.48 8.5 to 9.6 5.26 to 5.99 9.5 to 11.0 5.88 to 6.86 11.0 to 13.0 6.81 to 8.10 13.0 to 14.0 8.05 to 8.72	9.0 to <10.0 5.57 to <6.19 8.5 to <9.5 5.25 to <5.88 8.5 to <9.5 5.25 to <5.88 7.0 to <8.5 4.32 to <5.26 8.0 to <9.5 4.94 to <5.88 9.0 to <11.0 5.57 to <6.81 10.0 to <13.0 6.19 to <8.05	7.0 to <9.0 4.34 to <5.57 6.5 to <8.5 4.03 to <5.25 6.5 to <8.5 4.03 to <5.25 6.0 to <7.0 3.72 to <4.32 6.7 to <8.0 4.15 to <4.94 8.0 to <9.0 4.96 to <5.57 9.0 to <10.0 5.59 to <6.19	<7.0 <4.34 <6.5 <4.03 <6.5 <4.03 <6.0 <3.72 <6.7 <4.15 <8.0 <4.96 <9.0 <5.59
INR, High (not on anticoagulation therapy)	1.1 to <1.5 x ULN	1.5 to <2.0 x ULN	2.0 to <3.0 x ULN	≥3.0 x ULN
Methemoglobin (%) (hemoglobin)	5.0 to <10.0%	10.0 to <15.0%	15.0 to <20.0%	≥20.0%

¹⁷ Male and female sex are defined as sex at birth.¹⁸ The conversion factor used to convert g/dL to mmol/L is 0.6206 and is the most commonly used conversion factor. For grading hemoglobin results obtained by an analytic method with a conversion factor other than 0.6206, the result must be converted to g/dL using the appropriate conversion factor for the particular laboratory.

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
PTT, High (not on anticoagulation therapy)	1.1 to <1.66 x ULN	1.66 to <2.33 x ULN	2.33 to <3.00 x ULN	≥3.00 x ULN
Platelets, Decreased (cells/mm ³ ; cells/L)	100,000 to <124,999 <i>100.000 x 10⁹ to <124.999 x 10⁹</i>	50,000 to <100,000 <i>50.000 x 10⁹ to <100.000 x 10⁹</i>	25,000 to <50,000 <i>25.000 x 10⁹ to <50.000 x 10⁹</i>	<25,000 <i><25.000 x 10⁹</i>
PT, High (not on anticoagulation therapy)	1.1 to <1.25 x ULN	1.25 to <1.50 x ULN	1.50 to <3.00 x ULN	≥3.00 x ULN
WBC, Decreased (cells/mm ³ ; cells/L) >7 days of age ≤7 days of age	2,000 to 2,499 <i>2.000 x 10⁹ to 2.499 x 10⁹</i> 5,500 to 6,999 <i>5.500 x 10⁹ to 6.999 x 10⁹</i>	1,500 to 1,999 <i>1.500 x 10⁹ to 1.999 x 10⁹</i> 4,000 to 5,499 <i>4.000 x 10⁹ to 5.499 x 10⁹</i>	1,000 to 1,499 <i>1.000 x 10⁹ to 1.499 x 10⁹</i> 2,500 to 3,999 <i>2.500 x 10⁹ to 3.999 x 10⁹</i>	<1,000 <i><1.000 x 10⁹</i> <2,500 <i><2.500 x 10⁹</i>

URINALYSIS				
PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Glycosuria (random collection tested by dipstick)	Trace to 1+ or ≤250 mg	2+ or >250 to ≤500 mg	>2+ or >500 mg	NA
Hematuria (not to be reported based on dipstick findings or on blood believed to be of menstrual origin)	6 to <10 RBCs per high power field	≥10 RBCs per high power field	Gross, with or without clots OR With RBC casts OR Intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences
Proteinuria (random collection tested by dipstick)	1+	2+	3+ or higher	NA

APPENDIX A: TOTAL BILIRUBIN TABLE FOR TERM AND PRETERM NEONATES

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE- THREATENING
Total Bilirubin¹⁹, High (mg/dL; $\mu\text{mol/L}$)²⁰				
Term Neonate²¹				
<24 hours of age	4 to <7 68.4 to <119.7	7 to <10 119.7 to <171	10 to <17 171 to <290.7	≥ 17 ≥ 290.7
24 to <48 hours of age	5 to <8 85.5 to <136.8	8 to <12 136.8 to <205.2	12 to <19 205.2 to <324.9	≥ 19 ≥ 324.9
48 to <72 hours of age	8.5 to <13 145.35 to <222.3	13 to <15 222.3 to <256.5	15 to <22 256.5 to <376.2	≥ 22 ≥ 376.2
72 hours to <7 days of age	11 to <16 188.1 to <273.6	16 to <18 273.6 to <307.8	18 to <24 307.8 to <410.4	≥ 24 ≥ 410.4
7 to 28 days of age (breast feeding)	5 to <10 85.5 to <171	10 to <20 171 to <342	20 to <25 342 to <427.5	≥ 25 ≥ 427.5
7 to 28 days of age (not breast feeding)	1.1 to <1.6 x ULN	1.6 to <2.6 x ULN	2.6 to <5.0 x ULN	≥ 5.0 x ULN
Preterm Neonate²⁰				
35 to <37 weeks gestational age	Same as for Total Bilirubin, High, Term Neonate (based on days of age).	Same as for Total Bilirubin, High, Term Neonate (based on days of age).	Same as for Total Bilirubin, High, Term Neonate (based on days of age).	Same as for Total Bilirubin, High, Term Neonate (based on days of age).
32 to <35 weeks gestational age and <7 days of age	NA	NA	10 to <14 171 to <239.4	≥ 14 ≥ 239.4
28 to <32 weeks gestational age and <7 days of age	NA	NA	6 to <10 102.6 to <171	≥ 10 ≥ 171
<28 weeks gestational age and <7 days of age	NA	NA	5 to <8 85.5 to <136.8	≥ 8 ≥ 136.8
7 to 28 days of age (breast feeding)	5 to <10 85.5 to <171	10 to <20 171 to <342	20 to <25 342 to <427.5	≥ 25 ≥ 427.5
7 to 28 days of age (not breast feeding)	1.1 to <1.6 x ULN	1.6 to <2.6 x ULN	2.6 to <5.0 x ULN	≥ 5.0 x ULN

¹⁹ Severity grading for total bilirubin in neonates is complex because of rapidly changing total bilirubin normal ranges in the first week of life followed by the benign phenomenon of breast milk jaundice after the first week of life. Severity grading in this appendix corresponds approximately to cut-offs for indications for phototherapy at grade 3 and for exchange transfusion at grade 4.

²⁰ A laboratory value of 1 mg/dL is equivalent to 17.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

²¹ Definitions: Term is defined as ≥ 37 weeks gestational age; near-term, as ≥ 35 weeks gestational age; preterm, as <35 weeks gestational age; and neonate, as 0 to 28 days of age.

Attachment 3: WHO Clinical Staging of HIV/AIDS

The clinical stages of HIV infection for adults and adolescents are defined as follows. (Adapted from: 1993 Revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. MMWR 1992; 41(RR-17):1-19; and WHO 2007 Case definitions of HIV for surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children [Table 3])^{27,40}

Clinical Stage 1

Clinical Stage 1 consists of 1 or more of the conditions listed below in adolescents or adults (≥ 13 years) with documented HIV infection. Conditions listed in Clinical Stages 2, 3 or 4 must not have occurred.

- Asymptomatic HIV infection
- Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy

Clinical Stage 2

Clinical Stage 2 consists of symptomatic conditions in an HIV-infected adolescents or adults that are not included among conditions listed in Clinical Stage 3, and that meet ≥ 1 of the following criteria: a) the conditions are attributed to HIV infection or are indicative of a defect in cell-mediated immunity; or b) the conditions are considered by physicians to have a clinical course or to require management that is complicated by HIV infection. Examples of conditions in Clinical Stage 2 include, but are not limited to the following.

- Moderate unexplained weight loss ($<10\%$ of presumed or measured body weight)
- Recurrent respiratory tract infections sinusitis, tonsillitis, otitis media and pharyngitis)
- Herpes zoster
- Angular cheilitis
- Recurrent oral ulceration
- Papular pruritic eruptions
- Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- Fungal nail infections

Clinical Stage 3

Clinical Stage 3 includes the clinical conditions listed in the AIDS surveillance case definition. For classification purposes, once a Clinical Stage 3 condition has occurred, the person will remain in Clinical Stage 3. Conditions in Clinical Stage 3 include the following.

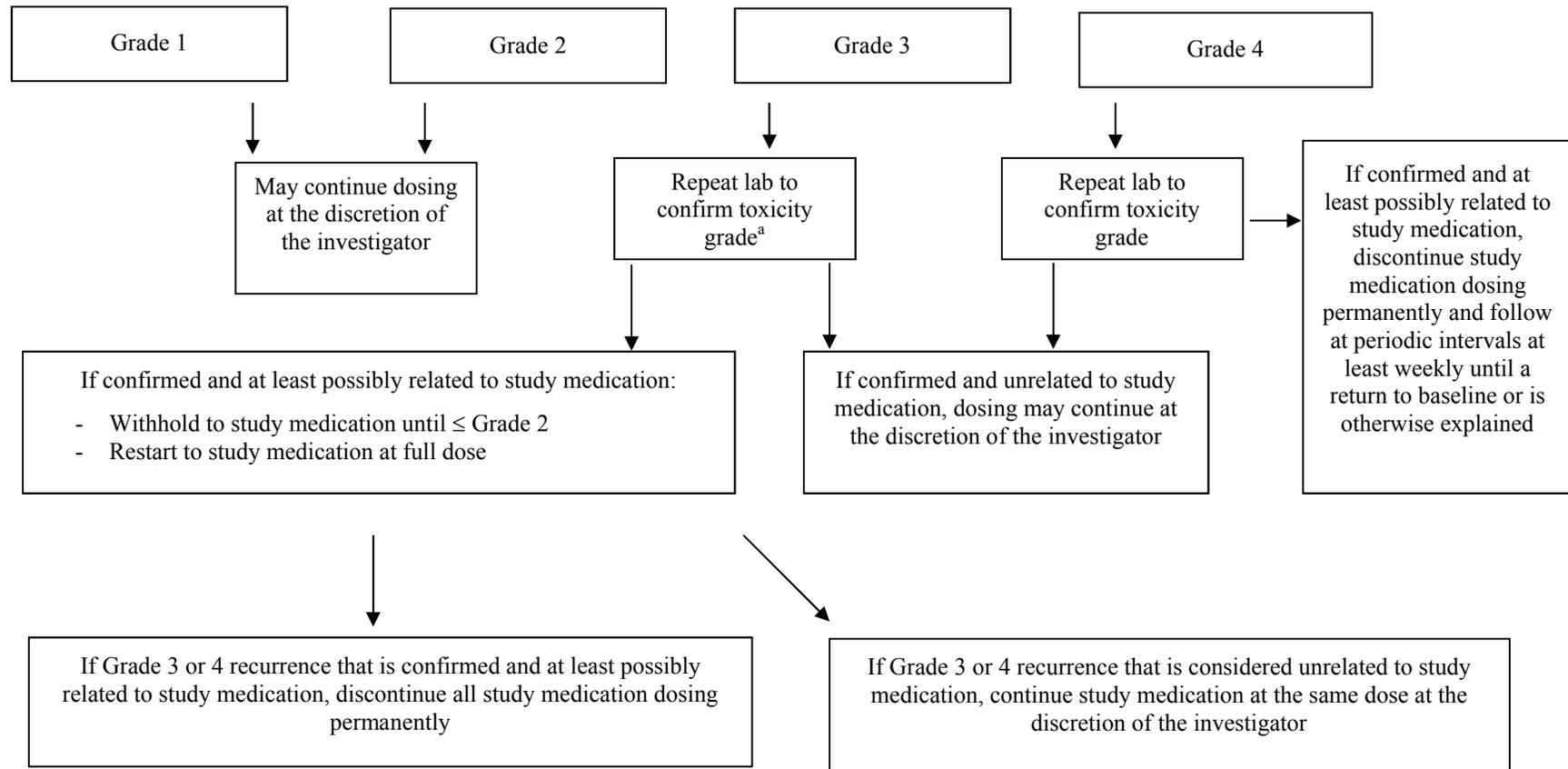
- Unexplained (not explained by other causes) severe weight loss ($>10\%$ of presumed or measured body weight)
- Unexplained chronic diarrhea for longer than 1 month

-
- Unexplained persistent fever (above 37.6°C intermittent or constant, for longer than 1 month)
 - Persistent oral candidiasis
 - Oral hairy leukoplakia
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis (current)
 - Severe bacterial infections (such as pneumonia, empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis or bacteremia)
 - Acute necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis, gingivitis or periodontitis
 - Unexplained anemia (<8 g/dL), neutropenia (<0.5 × 10⁹/L) or chronic thrombocytopenia (<50 × 10⁹/L)

Clinical Stage 4

HIV wasting syndrome:

- Pneumocystis pneumonia
- Recurrent severe bacterial pneumonia
- Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial, genital or anorectal of more than one month's duration or visceral at any site)
- Esophageal candidiasis (or candidiasis of trachea, bronchi or lungs)
- Extrapulmonary tuberculosis
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Cytomegalovirus infection (retinitis or infection of other organs)
- Central nervous system toxoplasmosis
- HIV encephalopathy
- Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis including meningitis
- Disseminated non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- Chronic cryptosporidiosis (with diarrhea)
- Chronic isosporiasis
- Disseminated mycosis (coccidiomycosis or histoplasmosis)
- Recurrent non-typhoidal Salmonella bacteremia
- Lymphoma (cerebral or B-cell non-Hodgkin) or other solid HIV-associated tumors
- Invasive cervical carcinoma
- Atypical disseminated leishmaniasis
- Symptomatic HIV-associated nephropathy or symptomatic HIV-associated cardiomyopathy

Attachment 4: Management of Clinically Significant Laboratory Toxicities

^a Mandatory confirmation is not warranted for asymptomatic grade 3 or grade 4 glucose elevations in subjects with pre-existing diabetes, and asymptomatic grade 3 or grade 4 triglyceride or cholesterol elevations.

Attachment 5: Management of Dyslipidemia**RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Adapted from: Guidelines for the evaluation and management of dyslipidemia in human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]-Infected adults receiving ARV therapy: Recommendations of the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Disease Society of America and the Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group.²)

Clinicians should monitor patients receiving ARV therapy for dyslipidemia by obtaining a fasting lipid profile before and after starting ARV therapy. Frequent monitoring may be indicated by the presence of persistent lipid elevation, cardiovascular risk factors, or cardiovascular symptoms.

Clinicians should recommend lifestyle modifications, such as increased exercise, weight loss, nutrition therapy, smoking cessation, and drug addiction treatment.

Pharmacologic treatment of dyslipidemia should be guided by currently available clinical guidelines.

Lipid abnormalities in HIV-infected patients, specifically hypocholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia, were described before the advent of ARV therapy; however, the number of patients with lipid abnormalities appears to be increasing in the HAART era. Patients often develop lipid abnormalities within 3 months of initiation of ARV therapy. The full clinical significance of these laboratory abnormalities is not yet clear, although the abnormalities may be associated with premature coronary artery disease (CAD) in some patients, especially those with other risk factors for coronary heart disease (CHD) or the metabolic syndrome previously referred to as syndrome X.

Major risk factors (LDL cholesterol excluded) that modify LDL goals* are:

- cigarette smoking;
- hypertension (blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or on antihypertensive medication);
- low HDL cholesterol (<40 mg/dL)[†];
- family history of premature CHD (CHD in male first-degree relative <55 years; CHD in female first-degree relative <65 years)
- age (men ≥ 45 years; women ≥ 55 years)

* All these risk factors are captured in the eCRF.

[†] HDL cholesterol ≥ 60 mg/dL counts as a 'negative' risk factor; its presence removes one risk factor from the total count

Hypertriglyceridemia, low HDL cholesterol levels, and elevated LDL cholesterol levels have been described in patients receiving ARV therapy, especially PIs. NNRTI use has been associated with hypercholesterolemia. The mechanism by which PIs cause dyslipidemia is unclear. Hypertriglyceridemia seems to be most significant in patients with regimens that include

low-dose rtv. Significant hypertriglyceridemia (>500 mg/dL) is associated with an increased risk of pancreatitis, particularly in patients with other risk factors for pancreatitis eg, alcohol or didanosine use).

Lipid abnormalities in HIV-infected patients receiving ARV therapy may occur in conjunction with body fat changes. Secondary causes of dyslipidemia, including diabetes, hypothyroidism, liver disease, chronic renal failure, and other medications, such as progestins, anabolic steroids, and corticosteroids, should be considered in patients with new onset dyslipidemia.

A fasting lipid profile (total, LDL and HDL cholesterol, triglycerides) should be obtained prior to starting ARV treatment (ideally at baseline visit). A fasting lipid profile should be obtained 3 to 6 months after starting or changing ARV therapy (ideally at each visit of the study protocol).

Alternatively, if collection of a fasting sample is not feasible, a nonfasted total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol may be obtained. The clinician should proceed with a fasting lipoprotein profile when the nonfasted total cholesterol is >200 mg/dL or HDL cholesterol is <40 mg/dL.

The management of lipid disorders in HIV-infected patients parallels management in non-HIV-infected patients (see [Table 7](#) and [Table 8](#)). Individual risk assessments for an acute coronary event and management of lipid disorders can be accomplished by following current guidelines for assessment and management, such as those published by the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) and the Adult AIDS Clinical Trial Group (ACTG) Cardiovascular Disease Focus Group (see [Table 7](#) and [Table 8](#)). Treatment of dyslipidemia should include lifestyle and risk modification with or without pharmacological therapies.

For patients without known CAD, therapeutic lifestyle changes should be the first intervention for the treatment of lipid disorders. These changes include increased physical exercise, weight reduction when indicated, smoking cessation and dietary changes. Consultation with a registered dietitian may be helpful in achieving dietary goals [restriction of total fat to 25%-30% of total caloric intake, and dietary cholesterol to <200 mg/day; use of plant sterols (2 gm/d) found in commercial margarines (eg., Benecol or Basikol), and increased soluble fiber (10-25 g/d)].

Lipid-lowering agents should be considered for hyperlipidemias that do not respond to changes in ARV therapy or therapeutic lifestyle changes, or for patients in whom such modifications are not appropriate. The first-line pharmacological treatment for patients with isolated elevation of LDL cholesterol is statin therapy (see [Table 8](#)). Pravastatin is the safest drug for treating hyperlipidemia during concurrent therapy with currently FDA approved PIs. Atorvastatin can be used cautiously at lower doses (5- 10 mg) with careful titration. Rosuvastatin will not likely interact with PIs and NNRTIs. Use of other statins, particularly lovastatin and simvastatin, is contraindicated.

Fibric acid derivatives, such as gemfibrozil and fenofibrate, are the first-line treatment for isolated elevation of fasting triglyceride levels. The threshold suggested for intervention is 500 mg/dL.

Gemfibrozil and fenofibrate are not metabolized via the CYP system and are generally safe to use in patients receiving ARV therapy. For patients with high triglycerides in whom LDL cholesterol cannot be measured, the non-HDL cholesterol level may be calculated to guide initiation of therapy (total – HDL cholesterol).

Patients with persistent high-grade hypertriglyceridemia (>1000 mg/dL) may benefit from a very low-fat diet, even if they are not overweight.

Table 7: LDL and non-HDL Cholesterol Goals and Thresholds for Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes and Drug Therapy in Different Risk Categories

Risk Category	LDL Goal (mg/dL)	LDL Level at Which to Initiate Lifestyle Changes (mg/dL)	LDL Level at Which to Consider Drug Therapy (mg/dL)	Non-HDL Goal (mg/dL)*
CHD or CHD risk equivalents: diabetes mellitus, atherosclerotic disease (CAD or stroke), or multiple risk factors (10-year risk >20%)	<100	≥100	<130 (100-129: drug optional) [†]	≥130
2+ risk factors: HDL <40, strong family history, age >45 years, and smoking (10-year risk >20%)	<130	≥130	10-year risk 10%-20%: ≥130 10-year risk <10%: ≥160	<160
0-1 risk factor [‡]	<160	≥160	≥190 (160-189: LDL-lowering drug optional)	<190

* Non-HDL cholesterol = (total – HDL cholesterol). When LDL cholesterol cannot be measured because the triglyceride level is >200 mg/dL, non-HDL cholesterol may be used as a secondary goal. The non-HDL cholesterol goal is 30 mg/dL higher than the LDL cholesterol goal.

[†] Some authorities recommend use of LDL-lowering drugs in this category if an LDL cholesterol level of <100 mg/dL cannot be achieved by therapeutic lifestyle changes (dietary and exercise intervention). Others prefer use of drugs that primarily modify triglycerides and HDL cholesterol (eg, nicotinic acid or fibrate). Clinical judgment also may suggest deferring drug therapy in this subcategory.

[‡] Almost all people with 0 or 1 risk factors have a 10-year risk <10%; thus, 10-year risk assessment in people with 0 or 1 risk factors is not necessary.

For those with both elevated serum LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels, combination therapy with a statin and fibrate may be needed but should be used with extreme caution because of overlapping toxicity (rhabdomyolysis) profiles. Therapy should begin first with a statin, followed by the addition of the fibric acid derivative if response to the maximal statin dose is suboptimal after 3 to 4 months of treatment. Routine monitoring for hepatic and muscle toxicity should be performed in these situations.

The use of additional drugs, such as nicotinic acid or bile sequestrants, may be necessary to manage dyslipidemia. Nicotinic acid may cause hepatotoxicity and elevated serum glucose levels. Therefore, low-dose therapy with incremental dose increases is advisable for those patients who require this drug. Bile acid sequestrants (eg, colestevlam 3 tablets twice daily or ezetimibe 10 mg once daily) may also be used but may interfere with absorption of oral

medications; therefore, proper timing of the dosing of this drug is important when used in conjunction with ARV medications (ie, 1 hour before or 4 hours after).

Table 8: Choice of Drug Therapy for Dyslipidemia in HIV-infected Individuals Receiving HAART

Lipid Abnormality	First Choice	Second Choice (or if Additional Treatment is Needed)	Comments
Isolated high LDL cholesterol	Statin*	Fibrate	Start with low doses of statins and titrate upward. Patients receiving PIs may be at increased risk of statin-induced myopathy.
Combined hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol and high triglycerides)	Fibrate or statin*	If starting with fibrate, add statin* If starting with statin*, add fibrate	Combining statin and a fibrate may increase risk for myopathy
Isolated hypertriglyceridemia	Fibrate	Statin*	Combining statin and a fibrate may increase risk for myopathy.

* Statins should be dosed at bedtime. Simvastatin and lovastatin are not allowed in patients receiving DRV.

Attachment 6: Cardiovascular Safety: Definitions of Abnormalities**Vital Signs**

Abnormality Code	Pulse (bpm)	DBP^a (mmHg)	SBP^a (mmHg)
Abnormally low	≤50	≤50	≤90
Grade 1 or mild	-	>90 - <100	>140 - <160
Grade 2 or moderate	-	≥100 - <110	≥ 160 - <180
Grade 3 or severe	-	≥110	≥180
Abnormally high	≥120	-	-

^a Classification of AEs related to hypotension/hypertension should be done according to the DAIDS grading table ([Attachment 2](#)).

ECG

Abnormality Code	Heart Rate (bpm)	PR (ms)	QRS (ms)	QTc^a (ms)
Abnormally low	≤50 bpm	N/A	≤50 ms	-
Abnormally high	≥120 bpm	≥210 ms	≥120 ms	-
]450 ms, 480 ms]	-	-	-	450 <QTc ≤480
]480 ms, 500 ms]	-	-	-	480 <QTc ≤500
More than 500 ms	-	-	-	QTc >500

^a Categories for QTc parameters are defined based on the ICH E14 Guidance.⁹

Attachment 7: Anticipated Events

Anticipated Event

An anticipated event is an adverse event (serious or non-serious) that commonly occurs as a consequence of the underlying disease or condition under investigation (disease related) or background regimen. For the purposes of this study the following events will be considered anticipated events:

- AIDS dementia (PT AIDS dementia complex)
- Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent*
- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Candidiasis of esophagus[†]
- Cervical cancer, invasive[§]
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month's duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes), onset at age >1 month
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)[†]
- Encephalopathy, HIV related
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcers (>1 month's duration) or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis (onset at age >1 month)
- Herpes zoster infections
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 month's duration)
- Kaposi sarcoma[†]
- Leishmaniasis
- Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia complex*[†]
- Lymphoma, Burkitt (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary, of brain
- *Mycobacterium avium* complex or *Mycobacterium kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary[†]
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* of any site, pulmonary,^{†§} disseminated,[†] or extrapulmonary[†]
- *Mycobacterium*, other species or unidentified species, disseminated[†] or extrapulmonary[†]
- Oral candidiasis
- Peripheral neuropathy
- *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia[†]
- Pneumonia, recurrent^{†§}
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

- *Salmonella* septicemia, recurrent
 - Toxoplasmosis of brain, onset at age >1 month[†]
 - Tuberculosis
 - Wasting syndrome attributed to HIV
-

* Only among children aged <13 years²⁸

† Condition that might be diagnosed presumptively

§ Only among adults and adolescents aged ≥13 years²⁷

Reporting of Anticipated Events

These events will be captured on the CRF and in the database, and will be reported to the sponsor as described in Section 12.4.1, All Adverse Events. Any event that meets serious adverse event criteria will be reported to the sponsor within the appropriate timeline as described in Section 12.4.2, Serious Adverse Events. These anticipated events are exempt from expedited reporting as individual single cases to Health Authorities, Investigators and Independent Ethics Committee/Institutional Review Board. However if based on an aggregate review, it is determined that an anticipated event is possibly related to study drug, the sponsor will report these events in an expedited manner.

Anticipated Event Review Committee (ARC)

An Anticipated Event Review Committee (ARC) will be established to perform reviews of pre-specified anticipated events at an aggregate level. The ARC is a safety committee within the sponsor's organization that is independent of the sponsor's study team. The ARC will meet to aid in the recommendation to the sponsor's study team as to whether there is a reasonable possibility that an anticipated event is related to the study drug.

Statistical Analysis

Details of statistical analysis of anticipated events, including the frequency of review and threshold to trigger an aggregate analysis of anticipated events will be provided in a separate Anticipated Events Safety Monitoring Plan (ASMP).

INVESTIGATOR AGREEMENT

I have read this document and agree that it contains all necessary details for carrying out this study. I will conduct the study as outlined herein and will complete the study within the time designated.

I will provide copies of the protocol and all pertinent information to all individuals responsible to me who assist in the conduct of this study. I will discuss this material with them to ensure that they are fully informed regarding the study drug, the conduct of the study, and the obligations of confidentiality.

Coordinating Investigator (where required):

Name (typed or printed): _____

Institution and Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Day Month Year)

Principal (Site) Investigator:

Name (typed or printed): _____

Institution and Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Day Month Year)

Sponsor's Responsible Medical Officer:

Name (typed or printed): M. Opsomer

Institution: Janssen Research & Development

Signature: Electronic signature appended at the end of the protocol Date: _____
(Day Month Year)

Note: If the address or telephone number of the investigator changes during the course of the study, written notification will be provided by the investigator to the sponsor, and a protocol amendment will not be required.

LAST PAGE

SIGNATURES

Signed by

Magda Opsomer

Date

29May2015, 15:29:10 PM, UTC

Justification

Document Approval

Janssen Research & Development ***Clinical Protocol****COVID-19 Appendix**

Protocol Title

A Phase 3, randomized, active-controlled, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of switching to a darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide (D/C/F/TAF) once-daily single-tablet regimen versus continuing the current regimen consisting of a boosted protease inhibitor (bPI) combined with emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/TDF) in virologically-suppressed, human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infected subjects.

Protocol TMC114IFD3013; Phase 3**D/C/F/TAF (darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide)**

*Janssen Research & Development is a global organization that operates through different legal entities in various countries. Therefore, the legal entity acting as the sponsor for Janssen Research & Development studies may vary, such as, but not limited to Janssen Biotech, Inc.; Janssen Products, LP; Janssen Biologics, BV; Janssen-Cilag International NV; Janssen, Inc; Janssen Pharmaceutica NV; Janssen Sciences Ireland UC; Janssen Biopharma Inc.; or Janssen Research & Development, LLC. The term “sponsor” is used throughout the protocol to represent these various legal entities; the sponsor is identified on the Contact Information page that accompanies the protocol.

United States (US) sites of this study will be conducted under US Food & Drug Administration Investigational New Drug (IND) regulations (21 CFR Part 312).

EudraCT NUMBER: 2014-003052-31

Status: Approved
Date: 14 May 2020
Prepared by: Janssen Research & Development, a division of Janssen Pharmaceutica NV
EDMS number: EDMS-RIM-47474, 1.0

THIS APPENDIX APPLIES TO ALL CURRENT APPROVED VERSIONS OF PROTOCOL

GCP Compliance: This study will be conducted in compliance with Good Clinical Practice, and applicable regulatory requirements.

Confidentiality Statement

The information provided herein contains Company trade secrets, commercial or financial information that the Company customarily holds close and treats as confidential. The information is being provided under the assurance that the recipient will maintain the confidentiality of the information under applicable statutes, regulations, rules, protective orders or otherwise.

COVID-19 APPENDIX

GUIDANCE ON STUDY CONDUCT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

It is recognized that the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic may have an impact on the conduct of this clinical study due to, for example, self-isolation/quarantine by participants and study-site personnel; travel restrictions/limited access to public places, including hospitals; study site personnel being reassigned to critical tasks.

In alignment with recent health authority guidance, the sponsor is providing options for study related participant management in the event of disruption to the conduct of the study. This guidance does not supersede any local or government requirements or the clinical judgement of the investigator to protect the health and well-being of participants and site staff. If, at any time, a participant's safety is considered to be at risk, study intervention will be discontinued, and study follow-up will be conducted.

Scheduled visits that cannot be conducted in person at the study site will be performed to the extent possible remotely/virtually or delayed until such time that on-site visits can be resumed. At each contact, participants will be interviewed to collect safety data. Key efficacy endpoint assessments should be performed if required and as feasible. Participants will also be questioned regarding general health status to fulfill any physical examination requirement.

Every effort should be made to adhere to protocol-specified assessments for participants on study intervention, including follow up. Modifications to protocol-required assessments may be permitted after consultation with the participant, investigator, and the sponsor. Missed assessments/visits will be captured in the clinical trial management system for protocol deviations. Discontinuations of study interventions and withdrawal from the study should be documented.

The sponsor will continue to monitor the conduct and progress of the clinical study, and any changes will be communicated to the sites and to the health authorities according to local guidance. If a participant has tested positive for COVID-19, the investigator should contact the sponsor's responsible medical officer to discuss plans for study intervention and follow-up. Modifications made to the study conduct as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic should be summarized in the clinical study report.

GUIDANCE SPECIFIC TO THIS PROTOCOL

Drug Supply and Drug Return

- Normal study drug shipment from the Janssen depots to the sites will continue until further notice.
- Normal study drug dispensation to subject by site.
- If study treatment dispensation to subject at site might be impacted local sponsor team should be informed by site. Direct-to-patient (DTP) process, when permitted by local regulations in the country, to allow sites to ship study treatment to the subjects will be initiated and only after approval by the sponsor, the granted site may ship treatment to subject with support of sponsor supply team. Where DTP shipments are deemed necessary, the process must be coordinated between the site and sponsor staff following standard DTP procedures for arranging shipment and adhering to associated approvals and documentation requirements.
- Where necessary upon local guidance, subjects will consent upfront before the DTP process will be implemented.
- In case of remote visits, return of study drug will be postponed and both used and unused kits should be kept home by the subject at a secure location. The subject will be requested to bring the used and un-used kits back to site at a next on-site visit, in or outside the study.
- There will be no central study drug return organized by the sponsor.

Subject Visits and Assessments

On-site Visits

Where possible and allowed subjects will come to site to have their Every 6 Month Follow-up (Every 6M FU) visit performed as required per protocol and all assessments done as per Time and Events schedule.

Delaying on-site visits might be considered. On-site visits conducted outside of visit windows (± 7 days) is considered a minor protocol deviation. Due to the projected timeframe of the COVID-19 pandemic, this is not considered a viable approach. Note that the treatment continuity of the subject should be guaranteed when subjects are coming to site outside the visit window.

The relationship to COVID-19 for delayed or missing protocol-specified information/procedures will be documented in the patient source documents.

Remote Assessment Visits

Where subjects do not have the option to come to site (per local health authority restriction) or sites are not able to accommodate the Every 6M FU visits, site staff will be asked to collect any assessments that can be made remotely. These assessments are important for the continued evaluation of safety and efficacy as patients complete the study period. Conducting remote assessment visits enables this important data to be collected without risking patient, family, and site staff safety. As allowable per local regulations, these remote assessments can be conducted via telephone with patients in their homes. Assessments that can be completed remotely include a

collection of adverse events, concomitant medications. Site staff will be asked to adhere to the Time and Events Schedule outlined in the protocol, to the extent feasible, when scheduling remote assessments.

Where necessary upon local guidance, subjects will consent upfront before remote visits will be implemented.

Many of the assessments required in the Time and Events Schedule are not in scope for remote visits. Physical examinations, vital signs and laboratory assessments (urine & blood sample collection) will not possible to be collected in a remote setting. This data will be missing for patients that are unable to attend site visits.

In cases where local labs were done at the discretion of the principal investigator, significant abnormalities should be discussed with the SRP, if necessary, and entered in the electronic Data Capture (eDC). An extra comment should be entered in the eDC to document the local laboratory sampling. Laboratory sampling and non-significant laboratory abnormalities will not be entered.

The relationship to COVID-19 for missing protocol-specified information/procedures will be documented in the patient source documents.

Early Withdrawal From the Study

If a subject is lost to follow-up, or is unwilling to have a remote assessment performed, the subject will be considered an early withdrawal. Sites will be reminded to follow the procedures outlined in the protocol.

Protocol Deviations

All COVID-19 related protocol deviations will be reported and will be summarized in the Clinical Study Report.

INVESTIGATOR AGREEMENT

I have read this protocol and agree that it contains all necessary details for carrying out this study. I will conduct the study as outlined herein and will complete the study within the time designated.

I will provide copies of the protocol and all pertinent information to all individuals responsible to me who assist in the conduct of this study. I will discuss this material with them to ensure that they are fully informed regarding the study intervention, the conduct of the study, and the obligations of confidentiality.

Coordinating Investigator (where required):

Name (typed or printed): _____

Institution and Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

(Day Month Year)

Principal (Site) Investigator:

Name (typed or printed): _____

Institution and Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

(Day Month Year)

Sponsor's Responsible Medical Officer:Name (typed or printed): Erika Van LanduytInstitution: Janssen Research & DevelopmentSignature: electronic signature appended at the end of the protocol Date: _____

(Day Month Year)

Note: If the address or telephone number of the investigator changes during the course of the study, written notification will be provided by the investigator to the sponsor, and a protocol amendment will not be required.